Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-154
Wednesday
10 August 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-154 *10 August 1988*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Exercises With Soviet Forces Begin in GDR *[ADN]* 1
CSSR Proposal at CSCE Meeting Modified *[Bratislava PRAVDA 6 Aug]* 1
Hungarian Delegate Erdos Addresses CSCE *[MTI]* 1

ALBANIA

LCY Central Committee Plenum Considers Kosovo *[ZERI I POPULLIT 2 Aug]* 2
Youth Groups Urged To Combat 'Alien Symptoms' *[ZERI I RINISE 6 Aug]* 2
Further Antipollution Measures Advocated *[ZERI I POPULLIT 6 Aug]* 3

BULGARIA

CPSU's Dobrynin Meets With Zhivkov 5
Soviet Car Production Agreement Signed 5
Ambassador Petrov Interviewed on CSCE Talks *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Aug]* 5
Commentary on Carlucci Visit to USSR *[Undzhiev in NARODNA ARMIYA 8 Aug]* 6
Bulgarian Muslims Return From Pilgrimage 7
Politburo Decision on Press Role *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Aug]* 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Publication of Khrushchev's Secret Speech Noted *[RUDE PRAVO 29 Jul]* 11
CC Advocates More Restructuring, Democratization 11
Dubcek's Failed Leadership Delayed Restructuring 11
Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Prague 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kessler Proposes East-West Defense Meeting *[Cologne]* 13
Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire Welcomed as 'Great Relief' 13
Agreements on Angola, Namibia Welcomed 13
Church Group Fined for Publishing Internal Paper *[Hamburg DPA]* 13
Publication of Church Newspaper Prevented Again
[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 10 Aug] 13
Church-State Talks To Be Held 10 Aug *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 9 Aug]* 14
Leaders' Public Appearances 28 July-3 August 14

HUNGARY

Newsmen Speak on Romanian Visit, Resettlement 15
Bonn Mayor Comments on Visit to Hungary 15
Major Briefs Journalists on MSZMP Meeting 16
Good Wheat Harvest Expected This Year 16

POLAND

Solidarity To Continue "Inciting Unrest" 18
Lubin Miners Stage 'Protest Action' 18
Further on 'Warning' Strike 18
First Collective Labour Contract Registered 19
Ciosek on Labor Pluralism, Economic Reform 19
Jaruzelski Visits Koszalin Voivodship 20
Subject of Czyrek Talks With Media Clarified 20

ROMANIA

Bishop Says Emigration Will Dissipate Community
[Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG 9 Aug] 21
Ceausescu Birthday Message to SRV President *[SCINTEIA 7 Aug]* 21

YUGOSLAVIA

Price Increases in Domestic Air Fares Reported 22
Consumers Protest FEC Rejection of Price Freeze *[BORBA 5 Aug]* 22
Glass Workers Strike for Past Due Payments 22
Kosovo Polje Criticizes Work of LCY Plenum *[RILINDJA 5 Aug]* 23
LCY Plenum Lacks 'Self-Criticism' *[Stefanovic in BORBA 5 Aug]* 24
Army LC Adopts Stances, Discusses Crisis *[BORBA 21 Jul]* 25
Potrc on Proposed Constitution Amendments 26
Article on Tito Called 'Provocative' 27
Two Albanians Jailed for Hostile Recordings *[RILINDJA 5 Aug]* 27
Anti-Yugoslav Leaflets in Pristina Observed 27
Hostile Posters Also Seen 28
Kosovo Petition Defends Ethnic Albanians *[BORBA 5 Aug]* 28
National Homogenization Deemed 'Dangerous' *[Duka in Borba 5 Aug]* 28
Greek Antagonistic 'Campaign' Criticized *[POLITIKA 5 Aug]* 29

Exercises With Soviet Forces Begin in GDR

LD0808125588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1226 GMT 8 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 8 Aug (ADN)—The announced troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and of the National People's Army of the GDR in the Burg, Jessen, Luebbenau, Teupitz, and Luckenwalde region started on Monday. The exercise, which is led by Lieutenant General Aleksandr Kozlov, deputy commander in chief of the GSFG, involves up to 14,500 members of the two fraternal armies.

The objective of the troop exercise is to further improve the leadership of the troops and the cooperation of the component forces, branches, and services in defense operations.

CSSR Proposal at CSCE Meeting Modified

AU0908083588 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Aug 88 p 5

[CTK correspondent's report: "Recess for Consultations"]

[Excerpts] Vienna—The Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting went into a 3-week recess yesterday, which the delegations should use for consultations with their governments on the conclusion of the meeting. [passage omitted]

The course of the Vienna follow-up meeting thus far has confirmed, first and foremost, the participants' general interest in taking up at the earliest possible date negotiations on conventional disarmament in the whole of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. In addition, there are also plans for new negotiations on confidence-building measures, as well as for diverse actions promoting cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

The follow-up meeting devotes considerable attention to cooperation in all spheres of the economy. The CSSR and the FRG have proposed the holding of an economic forum or conference. A few days ago, Frantisek Dolezal, the Czechoslovak delegation head, proposed in this context that the event be organized in two parts. A forum of entrepreneurs and experts would be held in Prague, which would prepare recommendations for a conference at government level that could be held in the FRG. The organization of the event in two neighboring countries that belong to different social systems would greatly strengthen the CSCE process. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Delegate Erdos Addresses CSCE

LD0508201388 Budapest MTI in English 1823 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Vienna, August 5 (MTI)—At the Friday plenary session of the Vienna follow-up meeting on European Security and Cooperation Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation, made a contribution.

He said that after the previous standstill of the meeting the editorial works serving the elaboration of the final document has speeded up. Positive developments are emerging in the editorial groups engaged in the principles of inter-state relations, economic cooperation and humanitarian issues. He favourably evaluated the discussions on military security, where most of the mandate serving as a negotiating base for the "twenty-three" has almost been completed. However, caution is needed—he said—to absolutize the autonomy of the future negotiations of the seven WT [Warsaw Treaty] and 16 NATO countries. Related to the follow-up events after Vienna he welcomed the proposal submitted recently by the neutral and non-aligned countries on the tasks of the symposium to be held on the European cultural heritage.

The Hungarian ambassador called attention to the fact that the technical break until late August should be made efficiently use of for dropping stances determined by questions and events of secondary importance. He emphasized that the all-European process needs the contribution of each participating country. Both the positive and negative aspects of the Vienna meeting will be remembered—he said—but now we have to look forwards and preserve the unity of the all-European process without which there is no real chance for the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation on our continent.

LCY Central Committee Plenum Considers Kosovo

AU0908120788 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Aug 88 p 4

[ATA report: "LCY Central Committee Plenum About the Situation in Kosovo"]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug—As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, an LCY Central Committee plenum was held in Belgrade on 29-30 July, devoted to the implementation of the conclusions approved by the ninth plenum in June last year about the situation in Kosovo. The proceedings of this plenum, the second within a year, lasted more than 20 hours without a break, ended at about 0500, and were transmitted live by Yugoslav radio and television. The start of the plenum was preceded by a 1-hour debate on whether to discuss the recent demonstrations in Vojvodina by 1,500 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

In his opening speech, Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed, among other things, that intranational relations in Kosovo have deteriorated still further, and blamed, as usual, the Albanians. "Political, economic, and social relations in Kosovo," according to Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC, "have directly threatened the stability and security of Yugoslavia for a long time." Milosevic sees a solution to the Kosovo problem in restricting the constitutional rights and autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina, in extending Serbia's sovereignty, and in tightening its direct control on these two provinces. In his speech, Petar Gracanin, president of the Serbian Presidency, demanded "constitutional and legal measures" in Kosovo, "with the aim of solving the Kosovo problem once and for all," and warning that "a large-scale conflict with exceptionally dire consequences for the nation's security" could arise there. Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that "more help must be given to the state security authorities in Kosovo." Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, called for an expanded role for state and republican authorities and the federal militia forces, asking for an increase in their numbers.

Other news agencies and newspapers have reported the LCY Central Committee plenum stance on the situation in Kosovo. In a commentary on it, the French news agency AFP stressed that "The leader of the Serbian communist party, Slobodan Milosevic, is seeking to restrict the autonomy that was granted in 1974 to the two provinces, Kosovo and Vojvodina; the Serbs see this as an opportunity to tighten their control over the Albanians." Another commentary of the same agency underlined that, after the plenum, the party leadership of Pristina, the main city in Kosovo, stressed that the emigration of Serbs has been caused by bad economic and social conditions in the province, which is among the poorest in Yugoslavia, and where the standard of living is half that in Slovenia and the unemployment rate is among the highest in the country. The Austrian paper DIE PRESSE, for its part, writes among other things that "The Serbian parliament has begun consultations to restrict the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina. This will increase the mistrust among other republics of the so-called Serbian bid for power. It will not take long to find an opportunity to annex the two provinces." Foreign press comments in general point out that this LCY plenum called for harsh measures against the Albanians in Kosovo, in order to deny them the democratic and national rights guaranteed to them under the Yugoslav Constitution.

Youth Groups Urged To Combat 'Alien Symptoms'

AU0908134688 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 6 Aug 88 p 2

[Article by Lisen Bashkurti, secretary to the Central Committee of the Albanian Union of Working Youth: "Problems of Upbringing and Civic Behavior Demand Greater Commitment"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] As regards the upbringing and behavior of the younger generation, the main field of the youth organization's work lies in the struggle against bourgeois-revisionist ideology and ideological aggression. This is a bitter struggle that demands serious and professional commitment from the youth organization. However, this commitment is still not great enough in some organizations, since it is more evident in the higher echelons than at the base, is over-general and not specific, and is formal and ineffective. As long as there is disturbing behavior on the streets and squares, in the cafes, and in the hills and by the lake in Tirana, as long as there is unbecoming behavior and extravagant dress on Durres beach, and other alien symptoms in Qytet Stalin and Patos, this means that the youth organizations and committees of these districts must tackle these problems more seriously and abandon blanket solutions and formalism in their educational work. They must keep ablaze their ideological struggle for civic upbringing and behavior, make reports on the current situation and on those affected, always and everywhere putting young people's social control groups into action, combating alien symptoms with wall newspapers and caricatures, and cooperating with the Democratic Front, the trade unions, and the women's organization on these problems. In these districts, but also in others, the youth organizations must take specific measures to fill young people's free time in a cultured and organized way. Even though it is summer, and many young people are on vacation, the youth clubs in Tirana and on Durres beach are doing little or nothing.

Another important aspect in the field of young people's upbringing and behavior is the struggle against old, reactionary ideologies, backward customs, and vestiges of religion and petit bourgeois psychology. Despite great

achievements, vestiges of the old order, tribal law, and religion have still not been completely eliminated. When they revive, they also affect aspects of young people's upbringing and behavior.

We come across vestiges of former ideologies even among the ranks of young people. In some areas, such as Kalaje e Dodes in Diber District, Martanesh in Mat, Cermenike in Librazhd, Liqenas in Korce, etc., these remnants survive in the upbringing of girls, in family relations, in people's way of life, and in some habits and customs. Young people still have an oppressive upbringing, girls feel a sense of inferiority, and practices are followed that hinder the emancipation of young people. There are still harsh customs involving betrothals, weddings, and times of mourning. Occasionally, there are still signs of old religious practices and thinking. There are still vestiges of patriarchal upbringing in the family, and of petit bourgeois thinking in agricultural work and stock-raising. We do not find survivals of this kind only in remote areas, but also in large towns, among educated and cultured people. In some towns, there are violations of rules and standards of behavior by young people, with rough and vulgar behavior. Rumor-mongering, quarrels, and arguments are also ideological survivals that threaten young people's upbringing.

Many youth organizations in the districts, especially in Lezhe, Kruje, Shkoder, Mat, Tepelene, Librazhd, and Puke, are taking these problems seriously. But greater commitment must be demonstrated by the youth organizations of Tirana's Fourth District and the regions of Kavaje and Sarande, where the youth organizations have not properly put their shoulder to the wheel when problems arising from vestiges of old ideologies have arisen. [passage omitted]

Further Antipollution Measures Advocated

AU0908131688 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Aug 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Further Intensification of Measures To Protect the Environment Against Pollution"]

[Text] The fact that special care is shown in connection with the problems pertaining to conservation and to the protection of the environment is another indication of the superiority of socialist development. This is also reflected in a number of juridical measures like Decree 5,105 of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, passed in 1973, as well as a number of decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers, in which concrete measures are stipulated. This is also shown by the considerable funds placed at the disposal of the efforts against all types of pollution. The state of health of our population itself, the development of our flora and fauna, and the purity of our air and water are significant indicators of the solicitude shown in our country to protecting the environment against the danger of pollution.

However, even if it is true that our country has no worrying problems concerning pollution of the environment, this does not mean that we can afford to underrate this important problem and to make every effort possible to understand and to prevent from the very beginning the dangers that may arise as a result of pollution caused by the various industrial projects that have been built in the past and those that will be built in the future. The failure to properly understand the dangers caused by pollution and the negligence of administrations has lulled vigilance, and this has resulted in the damage, through subjective factors, to filters and ventilation systems, the purification plants for industrial waters, and so forth. The underrating of this problem has even gone to the point that production processes have been interrupted. There are managers who never analyze the problems pertaining to pollution. This applies not only to enterprises, but also to the People's Council executive committees and the central departments. This carelessness has resulted in pollution being caused by some industrial enterprises like cement factories, the Elbasan metallurgical combine, the Vlore PVC plant, paper mills, and so forth, over and above the permissible norms. This must set in motion and induce more serious concern on the part of the appropriate state bodies, in order to ensure that the levels of pollution be reduced immediately to the permissible limits.

In order to deepen the organizational, study, and technical measures for the conservation and protection of the environment, the Council of Ministers adopted two very important decisions at the beginning of the current year. Decision No 52 defines measures pertaining to the reorganization and functioning of the Central Commission for the Protection of the Environment Against Pollution, attached to the Council of Ministers. A similar reorganization also took place at the departmental and district levels. The second decision sets out concrete tasks concerning everyone and various aspects of the problem. The intention is to prevent this problem from being underrated and to ensure that a radical change takes place. The country's intensified industrialization, the large-scale use of chemicals in agriculture, the creation of large urban centers, the possibility of underrating the problem, the dangers arising from regional and continental pollution, and across-the-border pollution demanded such a reorganization of the entire work and the adoption of further measures for the conservation and protection of the environment.

Six months have elapsed since the ministries, central institutions, and district people's council executive committees discussed and set out concrete measures concerning this problem, for every year of the current 5-year period. Numerous measures of an organizational, scientific, and technical nature are expected to be adopted and implemented as soon as possible. Attention is being centered on the plants with considerable polluting possibilities. But it is necessary to further intensify the effort now being made and to conceive the problem more broadly. The solution to this problem cannot accept

partial, temporary, or dilettante measures, but requires profound and complex studies, in order to find suitable solutions. This requires, among other things, that all the departments should seriously involve the scientific institutions under their authority. Meanwhile, special tasks are confronting the specialized institutions like the Hydrometeorological Institute and the Hygiene and Epidemiological Institute. Everyone should understand that the very nature of these problems require close cooperation and coordination of efforts, instead of separate efforts, as has been too frequently the case. The Committee For Science and Technology and the Academy of Sciences have been given special tasks in this respect. No one must permit that the studies that have been carried out in the past and those to be carried out in the future remain dormant in files and archives.

The intensification of this effort requires an elevated public opinion, made aware of the dangers caused by pollution, particularly in the future. This requires a concrete and continuous propaganda effort under the guidance of the party organizations. The media is also confronted with special tasks in this regard. This persuasive propaganda effort will help to mobilize all the working people who, through mass actions, could restore to working order all smoke filters, ventilation and purification plants that have been damaged through sheer carelessness in the shortest possible time. This work, which requires no special funds, can help reduce pollution to below the permissible limits. Studies have shown that pollution can be reduced by 70 percent through such measures alone. Where funds are necessary, they will certainly not be lacking. But it is necessary to make certain that the funds allocated for purification plants in new projects should not be used for other purposes. In such cases, the State Sanitary Inspectorate must use its authority in a strict manner.

The measures that have been adopted and the effort that has just started show once more the party's great care in protecting the health of the people, of the present and future generations. The Central Commission and those attached to the various departments and to the district people's council executive committees are required to exercise their authority with great strictness, carry out regular checks, and to make certain that the effort now started is continually deepened and that every type of environmental pollution is prevented in its initial stages.

CPSU's Dobrynin Meets With Zhivkov

AU0908183188 Sofia BTA in English
1733 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Varna, August 9 (BTA)—Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, who is on a short holiday here.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the work of the central and local party and state bodies, of all Communists and working people in the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP, and with the translation into reality of the concept for further construction of socialism in Bulgaria in particular. The comprehensive nature of the tasks which are being solved in all spheres of the restructuring of social life was also pointed out. On his part Mr. Anatoliy Dobrynin spoke of the efforts of the CPSU, and of the Soviet people for practical realization of the tasks set by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the 19th All-Union Conference and the July CPSU CC Plenum (1988), for deepening the processes of restructuring and innovating Soviet society.

They both expressed their sincere satisfaction with the in-principle unity of views and with the similarity of the main purposes, tasks and guidelines in the sphere of restructuring in the two countries, with the fruitful and constructive cooperation in the name of socialism and international security.

Current problems of the contemporary international situation and the international communist and workers' movement, as well as the ways and forms of its development on the basis of new political thinking in the struggle for peace and social progress were also discussed.

Soviet Car Production Agreement Signed

AU0908182988 Sofia BTA in English
1750 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Sofia, August 9 (BTA)—An agreement was signed today at the Technological Combined Works "Balkan" for the transference of the technical documentation and the assemblance rights of the new model of the car "Moskvitch-21412". An agreement was also signed for the delivery of the first 4000 units which will be assembled by the end of this year. On the Bulgarian side the agreements were signed by representatives of the "Balkancarimpex" Trade Association and of the Technological Combined Works "Balkan." On the Soviet side—by representatives of the foreign trade company of the "Moskvitch" Production Enterprise.

With the new agreements, said after the signing Mr. Valentin Fedulov, representative of the foreign trade company, we mark a new stage in our cooperation. Bulgaria enters in the framework not only of the assemblance but in the real car production, as well, said he.

Ambassador Petrov Interviewed on CSCE Talks

AU0808175288 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 88 p 5

[Telephone interview with Lyuben Petrov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the CSCE talks in Vienna, by Boyko Pangelov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent—place and date not given]

[Text] The session of the representatives of the CSCE participating states in Vienna did not end on 29 July or on 5 August. A technical intermission of 3 weeks has been announced, after which the work will resume. Boyko Pangelov, representative of our editorial board, talked over the telephone with Ambassador Lyuben Petrov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, about the progress of the conference and the prospects for its successful completion.

[Petrov] The very fact that the intermission will last only 3 weeks, while the normal summer break at the forums of the all-European process lasts for about 2 months, shows that all participants—I would say all governments—have reached the decision to complete the conference by fall—for instance—by the end of October. This decision also corresponds with the general interest to begin, by the end of the year, talks on reducing the armed troops and conventional weapons in Europe.

[Pangelov] What can you say about the work of the session so far?

[Petrov] It opened on 15 April with a statement by Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who briefed the participants on the results of the Sofia meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact Member States, and who appealed for quickly completing the meeting with an instructive and balanced final document. Naturally, such important events as the Moscow summit meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, and the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States positively influenced the work of the Vienna meeting.

[Pangelov] What do you see as the most important factor in the earlier work?

[Petrov] The introduction of the draft of the final document by the neutral and nonaligned countries, and the discussion related to the draft were the most important factors. In recent weeks, much was accomplished in bringing the positions on the unsolved issues closer to each other. One notices an evident striving on the part of most of the delegations to work in a dynamic and constructive manner in order to be left with a minimum of uncoordinated issues during the final phase. The decision to continue the work until 5 August was a beneficial one.

[Pangelov] Could you review briefly what has been achieved in the three "baskets?"

[Petrov] In the first "basket"—the principles of mutual relations among states—there are only 3 to 4 open questions. It would be relatively easy to reach agreements if the West relinquishes its maximal positions.

There is a good chance of quickly accomplishing the work related to the second "basket." A drawing closer in the positions related to the ecological forum, to which the Bulgarian delegation made an important contribution, is evident. Now we have to specify the date and place of this forum. Bulgaria is a candidate for hosting the forum.

The situation related to the third "basket" is more complicated. In recent days, there was a certain progress, however many questions remain undecided. The extremist position of certain Western delegations and their unwillingness to compromise also remains the main obstacle in this area.

[Pangelov] What is the situation concerning the discussion of the military aspects of security?

[Petrov] In this area the socialist countries are expressing willingness to accept the draft of the neutral and nonaligned countries without any corrections. However, the NATO states proposed many corrections, which change the meaning of the draft. Significant preparatory work has been accomplished at the consultations of the 23, and only 3 issues, which have a crucial importance, are to be coordinated: the subject of the talks (the issue of the means of dual capability), the geographic zone, and the principles. The Bulgarian delegation took an active part in the discussion of the issue of the zone.

[Pangelov] Have the future forums of the all-European process, after the completion of the Vienna meeting, been determined?

[Petrov] The discussion of this matter has begun. Some 11 forums have been proposed: continuing the talks on strengthening confidence and security in Europe and on disarmament; talks on reducing armed troops and conventional weapons in Europe; an experts meeting on peacefully settling conflicts; a conference on economic cooperation; a scientific forum; an ecological forum; a conference on strengthening confidence and security and on protecting and improving the ecological systems in the Mediterranean; a conference on the human dimension of the Helsinki process; an information forum; a seminar on the cultural heritage; and a follow-up meeting like the Vienna conference. In general terms this is how the situation in Vienna is today.

[Pangelov] What can be expected after the resumption of the work after 3 weeks?

[Petrov] The final phase requires all participants to show more restraint in their demands for changes and amendments and greater respect for the interests of the partners. I can safely say that the draft of the final document includes agreements, which go significantly further than those of the Final Acts of Helsinki and Madrid. More specifically, I mean the assertion of the issue of disarmament as an integral part of the all-European process; progress in the area of human rights and cooperation in the humanitarian area; and developing cooperation in environmental protection. The new, important decisions reflect the present political reality in Europe. It seems that the Vienna meeting will remain in the annals of the all-European process as a qualitative new stage in its development.

Commentary on Carlucci Visit to USSR

AU0908105788 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 8 Aug 88 p 4

[Commentary by Ivan Undzhiev in "Weekly International Survey" column]

[Text] "Unprecedented" was the description given to the visit that U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci made to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Army General Dimitur Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the USSR.

We ascribe to this assessment, because this really was the first official visit of its kind, one that for the first time provided an opportunity to discuss subjects previously considered taboo—the military budgets of the two countries, their military doctrines, secret military installations, and so on.

The Pentagon chief arrived in Moscow at the same time as numerous commentaries appeared in the Western press that forecast in a pessimistic tone that one should not expect any important agreements to result from this visit. Even if this did in fact turn out to be true, in the final analysis one should not underestimate the simple fact that this visit did take place, which is in itself an event of great importance for the development of Soviet-American relations. It proves that the two sides are trying to make the maximum use of the favorable opportunities created by the summit dialogue for developing contacts in the military field.

In fact, this was the third meeting between the Soviet and U.S. military leaders. The first one took place in Bern in March this year. It marked the start of a frank and useful dialogue that was continued during the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Moscow, when Carlucci was a member of the official delegation and met with his Soviet colleague. In the meantime, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, was on a visit to the United States. It was precisely then that a plan was adopted for

contacts between the Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces for the period until 1990, providing for mutual visits by the military leaders. In addition to the defense ministers, visits will be exchanged between the commanders of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, by navy vessels, and delegations of military men, historians, medical men, and sportsmen. All this suggests a mutual desire to expand contacts in the military field as well, in order to achieve better mutual understanding, built upon the basis of trust.

Of course, no one is under the illusion that the favorable effect that the Carlucci visit to Moscow and the official visits following it will exert will be enough to resolve the main contradictions that really exist between the two superpowers in the military field, especially with regard to disarmament issues. This is primarily a task for the politicians. However, a frank exchange of opinions is never a waste, because it contributes to strengthening trust and also helps to further the official negotiations being conducted, without replacing them. In the last event, it is on these negotiations that the resolution of the main problem of the modern day depends, namely, the prevention of nuclear war and the halting of the arms race.

In this sense we would like to believe that Carlucci was sincere when he declared in Moscow (and we should not forget that the two ministers agreed in advance to dispense with diplomatic pleasantries and protocol formalities, which would hinder a businesslike dialogue): "We must continue to act together to find a way to prevent military incidents that might lead to a confrontation that neither of us wants. We must continue to work for arms agreements for establishing stability at lower levels, for both nuclear and conventional forces." Well said, it remains for the words to be supported by deeds.

Bulgarian Muslims Return From Pilgrimage

AU0808180688 Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 8 Aug 88

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA)—Young Muslim Bulgarians, who have recently returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, met the press here today. Sharing their impressions, they stressed the satisfaction expressed by pilgrims who had arrived in Mecca from other countries with meeting representatives of the Muslim community in Bulgaria and with the consideration and assistance extended by the Bulgarian Government to Muslim Bulgarians performing the Hadj. A number of those attending the reception given by H.M. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for the foreign pilgrims had also expressed delight and satisfaction to see Bulgarians.

Mr Evgeni Kyuchukov of Burgas said that the presence of a Bulgarian group in Mecca had been perceived as a refutation of the allegations by ill-intentioned circles abroad that Bulgaria restricts the rights and freedoms of those who profess Islam.

En route, the group stopped over in the Syrian Arab Republic, where they were received by Mr 'Abd al-Majid Tarabulsi, minister of Awqaf, and by Grand Mufti Ahmad Kuftaro. The Syrian officials conveyed best wishes for good health, happiness and peace to all Muslim Bulgarians and expressed the excellent impressions they got from their recent visits to Bulgaria.

Politburo Decision on Press Role

AU0808160888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 88 pp 1, 2

["Decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the Qualitatively New Social Role of the Press in the People's Republic of Bulgaria Under Conditions of Restructuring"—boldfaced passages as published]

[Text] The 13th BCP Congress, the July Concept on Further Constructing Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the decisions of the BCP National Conference substantiated the objective character of the BCP course toward a profound and revolutionary turning point in all areas of life and outlined the necessity of qualitative changes in the social role and comprehensive activity of the periodical press in our country.

The BCP Central Committee plenum, devoted to issues of restructuring the intellectual sphere, adopted a number of measures for successful work in this area. At the present stage, we have a comprehensive vision of how to make the press conform to the new needs of society.

For the party, people, and Central Committee the merits of our press for the cause of socialism are beyond any doubt.

It is a known fact that already since the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum and immediately afterward, our press developed under conditions in which the atmosphere of suspicion and fear and of persecuting people because of their civil position have been eliminated. This is one of the characteristics of our development. The Bulgarian press asserted itself as a reliable weapon of the party in the struggle for constructing the new society, as a defender of the working people, and as a champion of developing criticism and self-criticism, democracy, and a free exchange of information.

However, regardless of the successes, our system of publishing and disseminating printed publications increasingly found itself in contradiction with the new needs of society and the requirements of time.

The lack of sufficient **guarantees of defending the journalists and editorial boards from the state and public organs and organizations, as well as from individuals who are fighting against any criticism and against the normal and broad exchange of information in society,** emerged as a serious shortcoming.

The striving to pronounce many objects, activities, events, and facts as secret and to deprive the people of information related to important aspects of our society's life and the activity of state and public organs and organizations, public and state figures, and the past of our party and country, is unjustifiable. Thus, one of the basic rights of the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been violated.

It is obvious that the previous model of rendering information services through the press is not sufficiently efficient and that it is necessary to construct a new model, which will satisfy the needs of the people and form a new information culture in society.

In connection with all this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed at the BCP Central Committee November 1987 Plenum that **"the necessity has emerged to introduce fundamental changes in the social status and role of the mass media at all levels.**

"The mass media must be brought to **new positions in society,** which will turn them into institutions with **new rights, obligations, and responsibilities,** on the basis of the party principles, ideals, and ethics."

The main and fundamental factor in our approach in this area is to apply the general principles of the July Concept and to take into consideration the specific characteristics of this realm and its functions and responsibilities.

In this context the BCP Central Committee considers it necessary to do the following:

1. **We must turn the press, under the conditions of restructuring and more than ever before, into a weapon of renewal, which will serve the practical implementation of the party program on constructing a society in which the government will belong to the people and will be exercised through the people.**

Glasnost is the irreplaceable and efficient means of implementing the new political course, conducting a broad social dialogue, and mobilizing the efforts and willpower of the working people for achieving our goals.

The main vocation of the press today is to present rich and reliable information related to the entire complexity of the issue of restructuring and its contradictions, and to fight for placing the activity of all administrative organs, without any exception, under the control of society.

—The press must cooperate in constructing rich and democratic culture in the people and facilitate their growth as managers of socialist property in the territory in which they are living.

—The press must decisively support and assert the new elements, deeply penetrate the essence of the renewal processes, and create a favorable moral-political atmosphere for uniting all strata of the socialist society for practically implementing the concept on further constructing socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The press must react to erroneous positions in a timely and argumentative manner, refute incorrect positions, and remove delusions and suggestions, which are alien to truth.

—For this purpose it is necessary to create the necessary political, legal, and other guarantees for protecting the journalists when they reveal shortcomings and cases of irresponsibility, misappropriation, and crime.

The processes of renewing our entire social life and the qualitatively new type of democracy require us to assert **the principle of discussion in the press.** It must express the socialist pluralism of opinions, implemented on the basis of our principles, ideals, and ethics.

Life requires us to assert realistic thinking and to have a realistic attitude toward and evaluation of the processes and manifestations.

The creative requirements for the figures of the press are increasing.

—Their high general and professional culture must be increasingly combined with a profound understanding of a certain area of life.

—Manifestations of incompetence, clichés, dullness, lack of feeling for the new factors, and superficial analysis must be decisively removed.

—A high moral attitude must be ensured in discussing things, something that will prevent decisions, which ostensibly come from the highest instance of truth, as well as discrediting any of the sides involved in the discussion.

Instilling a civilized attitude in human relations must become one of the basic tasks of the press under the conditions of restructuring.

It is necessary to quickly prepare and adopt a law on the press in order to develop glasnost and facilitate the successful activity of the mass media under the conditions of expanding socialist democracy.

2. **The social role of press and its restructuring must be implemented on the basis of the principle of society's self-management.**

For this purpose, the newspapers and magazines of the organs of the central leadership of the party and the sociopolitical and mass organizations must really turn into organs of the organizations themselves.

Stemming from historical experience, the BCP traditions, and the needs for asserting democracy in inner party life and the entire society, and in implementing the decision of the BCP Central Committee November 1987 Plenum **the Politburo confirms RABOTNICHESKO DELO and the NOVO VREME magazine as the printed organs of the BCP.** They must consistently implement a constant and organic connection among the party's leading organs at various levels, the primary party organizations, individual Communists, and between the party and the people.

Newspapers such as LITERATUREN FRONT and NARODNA KULTURA, and magazines such as SEPTEMVRI, PLAMUK, IZKUSTVO, KINOIZKUSTVO, BULGARSKA MUZIKA, TEATUR, and so forth, must assert themselves as independent publications in the spheres of literature, art, and culture.

Oblast newspapers must assert themselves as organs of the oblast party organizations and lower territorial self-managing communities, while **municipal newspapers** must become organs of the municipal party organizations and self-managing municipalities.

3. **The new requirements related to the social status and role of the press under the conditions of restructuring determine the need of a qualitative change in the structure of our periodical press.**

The organization of the press must be based on self-management and the application of the economic approach. In principle, the newspapers and magazines cannot exist anymore on the basis of maintenance on the part of the state, public organizations, or budget means. They must be maintained by those for whom they are intended.

The voluntary principle must become a leading rule in selling subscriptions. Obligatory subscription must be removed.

It is necessary:

—to remove the departmental approach in publishing newspapers, magazines, and bulletins, and to remove thematical duplication;

—to expand the contents of the press' by creating new publications, which will satisfy the newly emerging needs of socioeconomic development along priority directions of public life, and the need to popularize scientific knowledge, disseminate information on people's life under modern conditions, and properly utilize free time;

—to merge similar or duplicative publications;

—to turn a part of the daily newspapers into specialized weekly newspapers;

—to decisively decrease the number of protocol and official materials;

—and to discontinue the publication of newspapers and magazines which have exhausted their possibilities and do not satisfy the needs of the modern readers.

4. **Bringing the structure of the press to conform to the principles of self-management requires a completely new organization for publishing activity.**

It is necessary to concentrate the periodical publications in larger publishing units—publishing houses and centers for books and periodical publications, which will function on the basis of cost-accounting, their own production and social funds, and independent bank accounts.

A new **editorial model** for the various kinds of periodical press publications must be asserted on the basis of self-management. This model must be coordinated with the requirements of efficiently utilizing the cadres in all units of editorial activity.

—Scientifically-based norms for the quantitative makeup of the separate editorial boards and information-propaganda institutes must be worked out.

—Certain serious deformations in the system of remunerating the journalists are to be removed, and the specific characteristics of this realm must be taken into consideration.

The necessity for taking the real production expenditures into consideration and removing the present great lagging behind in the modernization of the editorial-publishing process and in developing the various publications themselves requires additional measures for stabilizing the **economy of press.**

—The publication of advertisements must be encouraged. The Union of Bulgarian Journalists and "Bulgarian Book and Press" Trade-Economic Trust must propose to the Ministry of Economy and Planning a new tariff for paying for advertisement in the newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications.

—The monopoly of the "Bulgarreklama" Economic Trust in collecting advertisements for publication must be eliminated. This right must be given to the editorial boards.

It is necessary to comprehensively review the **retail prices of the periodical publications** and to develop a uniform approach to the forming of their price.

—It is purposeful to review the price of periodical publications to correct the price.

—It is necessary to approve a new tariff for polygraphical services and elaborations. The discount tariff for press dissemination must be reviewed and modernized.

The contemporary tendencies in developing scientific-technical progress require better satisfying the interests of the readers with high quality periodical publications.

In accordance with the possibilities of our country it is purposeful:

—to concentrate the production of the central newspapers in 2 newspaper complexes: the "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" Publishing-Polygraphic Complex and the Dimitur Blagoev State Printing Enterprise;

—to concentrate the production of oblast and municipal newspapers in oblast printing enterprises, which are to introduce offset printing equipment and electronic photosetting systems by the year 2000;

—to concentrate the production of magazines in several specialized printing enterprises.

5. **The Leninist principle of party leadership of the press and the other mass media was and remains the fundamental principle in the functioning and development of the information-propaganda system. Under the conditions of restructuring, the party leadership is striving to encourage the creativity and initiative of the Communists engaged in the various information media, and to assert greater rights and responsibilities of all journalists.** Communist conviction, rich general culture, high professionalism, and moral purity—those are the requirements posed by the party as guiding principles of Bulgarian journalism.

A new system of selecting, training, and improving the professional-creative qualifications of the mass media cadres is to be worked out in accordance with the criteria and requirements of the July Concept and the BCP Central Committee plenum on restructuring the intellectual sphere. The role of the primary party organizations in the editorial collectives must increase.

The new rights, obligations, and responsibilities, which our society poses to the press as an important component of the political system of society in the process of restructuring, reveal a broad field for creativity and inspired and constructive work.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo is convinced that Bulgarian journalism, loyal to its revolutionary traditions, is worthily implementing and will further implement its lofty social mission. There is no doubt that the Bulgarian press will develop a comprehensive activity for glasnost and a comprehensive engagement on the part of society for transferring the July criteria of civil duty and free exchange of opinions to the life of the labor collectives and territorial communities.

The inspiring task of advancing the press to new vanguard positions in social life is and must be the vital cause of the journalists themselves. In this enterprise they can rely on the support of the party, and the confidence and expectations of all our people.

Publication of Khrushchev's Secret Speech Noted
AU1008111988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 88 p 6

[Unattributed report in the "They Wrote, They Said" column]

[Text] The Polish weekly POLITYKA publishes in its latest issue—for the first time in the Polish People's Republic, as it notes—N.S. Khrushchev's speech at the 20th CPSU Congress, entitled "On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences." The report, delivered at the closed session of the 20th CPSU Congress in 1956, has not yet been published in the USSR.

CC Advocates More Restructuring, Democratization
LD0908163588 Prague CTK in English 1523 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Prague Aug 9 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party periodical NOVA MYSL stressed in its latest issue that restructuring in Czechoslovakia represents the application of Leninism to the country's conditions, the creative use of the forty years of socialist construction and of Soviet Communist Party experiences of the restructuring of Soviet society.

The theoretical and political monthly of the party Central Committee also paid attention to attempts to identify contemporary restructuring with the events of the 1968-1969 crisis-ridden period in Czechoslovakia.

It noted that on the basis of a deep analysis the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee reached the conclusion that not only restructuring of the economic mechanism but also extensive democratization of social life have to be carried out. "Restructuring presupposes the implementation of the most significant social changes since the victory of the working people in February 1948", NOVA MYSL said.

The aims of restructuring are espoused not only by Communist Party members but also by the majority of the population, the monthly noted. "As every revolutionary act, restructuring in Czechoslovakia, too, has its active supporters as well as oppenents. The latter include all those who feel threatened by restructuring. It cannot be overlooked either that there are even people speculating that restructuring might turn against socialism."

Indeed, NOVA MYSL said, "restructuring is an object of ruthless ideological struggle. Subversive ideological hostile propaganda directed against Czechoslovakia attempts to prove by whatever means that restructuring is proof of a failure of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's general policies and of the unsuitability of Leninism for Czechoslovak conditions. It is trying present the crisis-ridden development in Czechoslovakia in 1968 as a forerunner of the restructuring in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries".

The journal noted that some 1968 exponents of right-wing forces in Czechoslovakia attempt to justify their stands of that time by noble intentions to regenerate socialism. By this they are actually trying to justify their incompetence, inaction and underrating of the growing counter-revolutionary danger.

"The weak and split party leadership bore the main responsibility that the road was opened for anti-socialist forces and the scope was provided for an attack on the foundations of socialism. In August 1968, the crisis-ridden development reached a heightened counter-revolutionary situation and Czechoslovakia found itself on the brink of civil war", the Communist Party periodical wrote.

"The analysis of the events in Czechoslovakia during the period of the crisis-ridden development convincingly shows an intensive coordinated effort by the internal and external enemies of socialism aimed at the use of the internal political development to deal the decisive blow to socialism in our country and the vital interests of the whole socialist community", NOVA MYSL stressed.

In conclusion it wrote: "Restructuring requires in the whole party and society to consistently and creatively apply the Leninist concept of the construction of socialism which has universal validity. This is why restructuring has an internationalist character, even though the process of the transition from administratively directive management to predominantly economic management, from the extensive to the intensive road of development, the process of the use of all advantages and reserves of socialism, takes place in concrete historical conditions in each country."

Dubcek's Failed Leadership Delayed Restructuring
LD1008084888 Prague CTK in English 0750 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Prague Aug 10 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO today carried an extensive article headlined "Dubcek's Road From Tragedy to Farce", dealing with the political role and personal profile of one of the protagonists of the events in Czechoslovakia twenty years ago, Alexander Dubcek.

Certain circles abroad are now again trying to attract the attention of the public to his name as part of the anti-Czechoslovak campaign connected with the 20th anniversary of the 1968 events.

Dubcek, then first secretary of the Communist Party, "appparently wanted to be a great historic figure and does not want to give up this vision till the present time. Many support him in this", the paper wrote. It noted that "if Dubcek did go down in the history of the international communist and workers movement, then primarily by leaving a warning memento. He proved that

if a person, who betrayed the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the moral principles of a communist, comes to head a party and a socialist country at fateful moment, he can bring society to the verge of catastrophe."

RUDE PRAVO noted that Dubcek now presents himself as a supporter of restructuring in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and even as the first unacknowledged pioneer of its ideas.

"In 1968, sincere efforts reminiscent in many aspects of the present line of restructuring really appeared in our country. It was an attempt to overcome the elements of economic and political stagnation and the administrative-bureaucratic forms of management", RUDE PRAVO said.

It noted that the sound ideas of regeneration did not materialize because the management of social processes got out of control of the party leadership. The course of events was increasingly dictated by opportunistic forces which teamed up with anyone, including explicitly anti-socialist elements.

"What did Dubcek, who was called at the January plenary session of the Central Committee to head the party, do?" RUDE PRAVO asked and wrote: "History inexorably proved that he did not live up to his tasks. No one will absolve him from his responsibility for the failure of the party leadership to acquaint the party active, Communists and the public with the line of the January (1968) plenum and with the meaning of the changes which were to be carried out. An information vacuum was caused and it was used by the right-wing forces for an onslaught on the political scene."

RUDE PRAVO stressed the "Dubcek has grave personal responsibility that the sound ideas of the Leninist revival in Czechoslovakia in 1968 did not materialize and that the road to implementing them took much longer and was much more difficult".

Dubcek says at present that his policy in 1968 was a policy of the Central Comittee of the party. In fact, he and a group of his close friends had a disparaging and negative attitude to the party Central Committee. Dubcek intentionally went round it, did not inform it and even did not submit to it such crucial issues as the stand of the fraternal parties on the growing right-wing danger in Czechoslovakia, such as the results of the discussions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee in Dresden. Dubcek kept secret from a number of Presidium members the whole urgent correspondence with the leading representatives of the fraternal socialist countries in which they warned against the growing danger of counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia, called for resolute measures and offered help. "Dubcek was no pioneer of democratic freedoms in the party and society, he became co-responsible for unparallelled autocratic manners. He assumed the right to decide for the whole party at the most fateful moments. He relied on a dangerous group of people who were linked together by revisionism, right-wing political opportunism and unsatiated personal ambitions", RUDE PRAVO wrote.

"Many times Dubcek manoeuvred, turned with the wind like a weather-cock but eventually his political azimuth was always the same. He clearly sided with the rightist-opportunist forces, enforced their policy and was their chief iron in the fire. How can a man who so cynically deceived the party, the closest comrades, millions of citizens who believed him, allies who offered him a helping hand at the most difficult moments, pledge allegiance to glasnost, an open policy today", RUDE PRAVO asked.

Nothing was repeated so often in 1968 as words about democracy, RUDE PRAVO said. "It became clear especially after August 21 how far 'democratization' under Dubcek's leadership went. A rabid chase of people who had the courage to openly speak up for the ideas of socialism and proletarian internationalism was launched."

"Dubcek may have dreamed of co-making history but actually he was an instrument of the right wing and today is a pawn of even the most reactionary circles. They move him whatever he may think about himself and his historic greatness", RUDE PRAVO said.

Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Prague

LD0808230888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 8 Aug 88

[Text] On the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, a delegation from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, led by its secretary Karatay Turysov, arrived in Prague today.

The delegation discussed with the secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Jiri Neubert, the creation of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet group of experts on research in trade unions' socialist self-management. They also discussed the tasks of trade unions in the promotion of social justice and the social consequences of scientific-technical advancement.

Kessler Proposes East-West Defense Meeting
AU0908130788 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] The GDR has suggested meetings between defense ministers from NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. In an article for the Communist SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, GDR Defense Minister Kessler says that such a dialogue, which would also include talks between the two German states, would be useful and important for a better knowledge and understanding of each other as well as for finding promising negotiation positions. He says that despite some reservations, FRG Defense Minister Scholz has indicated readiness to discuss basic problems of the two alliances' military doctrines and strategies.

Kessler stresses that partners for a policy of common security in the West not only include leftist organizations and trade unions, but also conservative government parties. Yet, the GDR does not fail to see influential circles in the West striving for military superiority. He warned emphatically about the modernization of NATO's nuclear and conventional weapons systems. He stressed that the Warsaw Pact does not strive for military superiority. However, as long as the West has an offensive potential and plans to build it up by the nineties, the Eastern alliance has to maintain an adequate defense potential, GDR Defense Minister Kessler said in his article for NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

Iran-Iraq Cease-Fire Welcomed as 'Great Relief'
LD0908141888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 9 Aug

[Text] Berlin 9 Aug (ADN)—Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman, told ADN that the GDR received the announcement of the cease-fire in the conflict between Iraq and Iran with great relief and satisfaction. It welcomes and supports this result of the successful mediation efforts made by the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution No 598, and the readiness of both countries to implement this resolution. The agreement on the cease-fire beginning 20 August is an exceedingly important step toward a peaceful solution in the conflict in the Gulf region. The GDR expects those involved in the conflict will jointly meet the further definitions in fulfilling Resolution 598 in the negotiations to be held under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

The GDR stresses the view that only a political solution to the conflict, by means of dialogue and reason, will serve the peoples of Iraq and Iran, as well as detente throughout region. It is convinced that an increase in real security for all the Gulf states, and an important contribution toward safeguarding world peace will result.

Agreements on Angola, Namibia Welcomed
LD0908142688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN)—The GDR considers the agreements reached in the recent negotiations between Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States on Namibia's independence, the immediate implementation of a cease-fire in Angola, and the decision on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, as an important step on the way to a political solution of the conflict in southern Africa. This was said by Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman, in Berlin today in reply to correspondents.

The GDR welcomes the suggestion to the UN secretary general that 1 November be the date to implement Resolution 435. The GDR has repeatedly called for the realization of this resolution, and considers itself in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of this region for an independent Namibia.

Church Group Fined for Publishing Internal Paper
LD0908163088 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 9 AUG 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—According to informed circles, two members of a church working group in East Berlin have been fined 300 marks each for publishing a briefing paper entitled "Kontext." This is the first time the authorities have imposed fines in the case of a publication bearing the express note "only for internal church official use," it was reported on Tuesday.

There are said to be editions of several hundred copies of the paper, which is subtitled "Contributions on Politics, Society, Culture." The state authorities had also taken exception to the first two editions, but there had initially been no punishment imposed. After the third edition, which includes a piece on restructuring in the Soviet Union, had been published, Torsten Metelka and Benn Roolf, named in the foreword as the publishers, were fined.

Publication of Church Newspaper Prevented Again
AU1008092388 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Aug 88 p 1

[EPD article: "Renewed Impediment in Work of GDR Church Paper"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 August—Prior to the talk between the leadership of the Federation of Evangelical Churches and representatives of the GDR Government on state intervention in the work of church papers, which was scheduled for Wednesday [10 August], the paper of the Church Federation, INFORMATION BULLETIN, was not published once again. According to reports from East Berlin, the State Press Office prevented the publication of the latest edition because it contained texts of the

conference of the Church Federation's synod, held in Goerlitz last fall, the full wording of which should not be published. This allegedly concerns a resolution that described every kind of military service involving arms as a risk.

Church-State Talks To Be Held 10 Aug

AU0908124288 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Aug p 3

[Peter Jochen Winters article: "Enhanced Censorship of GDR Church Newspapers Strains Relations of Evangelical Christians With the State"]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 August—This Wednesday, the planned talk between Evangelical Church Directorates in the GDR and representatives of the GDR Council of Ministers—a representative of Premier Stoph and the new state secretary for church affairs—will finally take place. Since late in April the church has tried to hold such a meeting. An agreed date of 7 July was canceled by the state. The issue to be discussed is the grave intervention by the press department of the chairman of the Council of Ministers in reports of the five Evangelical weeklies and the East Berlin EVANGELICAL NEWS SERVICE. This incisive state censorship has led to serious strains in state-church relations. Bishop Leich, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, and Bishop Forck of Berlin-Brandenburg have protested to Premier Stoph against the state action —which constitutes a "serious intervention in the church's work"—because it is not in line with the SED leadership's church policy, as confirmed by Erich Honecker in his talks with Bishop Leich early in March. [passage omitted]

Leaders' Public Appearances 28 July-3 August

AU0508135388 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 29 July to 4 August reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Neubukow LPG in Bad Doberan Kreis on 29 July. (30-31 July, p 1)

Werner Felfe attended a reception of the Swiss ambassador in Berlin on 1 August. (2 August, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Somalian Ambassador Bazi Mohamed Sufi for a farewell visit in East Berlin on 1 August. (2 August, p 2)

Egon Krenz received a Finnish delegation visiting the GDR on the occasion of the "6th Week of the Youths of the Republic of Finland in the GDR" in East Berlin on 2 August. (3 August, p 2)

Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated graduates of the Law Academy in Potsdam on 29 July. (30-31 July, p 2)

Werner Krolikowski received Joseph N. Garba, chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, for friendly talks in Berlin on 1 August. (3 August, pp 1, 2)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, visited the Hirschfeld cooperative and held talks with farmers in Bad Liebenwerda Kreis on 3 August. (4 August, p 1)

Newsmen Speak on Romanian Visit, Resettlement
LD0908224888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Two foreign affairs journalists, Szabolcs Udvarhelyi and Zoltan Tamasi from our radio station have visited Romania in response to an official invitation and toured the country, together with journalists from several other socialist countries, on the eve of the forthcoming Romanian national day. Peter Zentai interviewed them just after they arrived home.

[Begin recording] [Zentai] Regional development—or village destruction, if you like—how was this topic presented?

[Udvarhelyi] This is a central issue in Romania now. It was mentioned in some form everywhere we went and was presented primarily as a very successful undertaking which will bring villages closer to towns. I could almost say that it will make the distinction between village and town disappear, by taking the villages to a few designated large communes which will then grow into towns. this, of course, means that other villages are condemned to wither away.

[Zentia] Did you visit settlements which have been condemned to wither away?

[Tamasi] On one occasion we got to such a village on the Romanian plain near Slobodia. We were taken to a village of few inhabitants and were shown the houses, the backward conditions in which the villagers were said to be living. We were even able to chat with an old man whose sons are pensioners. But interestingly enough, in this very village which we were told was not viable and would sooner or later wither away and the problem would be solved by natural extinction, we saw not far from the house where we spoke to the old man a vigorous young man selling melons by the road. And he did a good trade with the passengers of passing buses. And when my colleague Szabolcs photographed this young man selling melons, he was told not to do so as it was not characteristic of the village.

[Zentia] The other big question that concerns us Hungarians is the situation of Hungarians living there.

[Tamasi] I tried to question Romanians of Hungarian nationality who are members of the Council of the Romanian Workers of Hungarian Nationality, or are in some way connected with its leadership about this. They refrained from giving an official answer.

[Zentai] Does this mean that they would have been prepared to talk about this privately?

[Tamasi] They did not give interviews on this.

[Zentai] I understand. So the topic is taboo.

[Tamasi] I cannot say either yes or no. Maybe the topic is not taboo, but one must realize that permission is usually requested before anyone gives a statement to a foreign journalist.

[Zentai] When you visited Transylvania, you met Hungarians. Were there any reactions to the way we here in Hungary are handling matters affecting them?

[Tamasi] Of course there were. What is surprising is that to some extent they use the same terminology used in Hungary, that is, terms like "village destruction" [falurombolas]. The terminology obviously originates from Hungary, because the Romanian press would not print it for all the money in the world. On the contrary, when it writes a great deal about this regional development program, it describes it as a very positive and very progressive thing. It does not mention the criticisms at all. Obviously, one cannot become familiar with the essential features of a system in a few days. Much more time would really be needed.

It is another question, in my opinion, whether refugees can be classified as economic refugees; and there are those who flee because of national persecution or nationality grievances. Examples can be found for both.

The economic situation—Romania's main aim is to repay its debts as quickly as possible—places terrible burdens on everyone, irrespective of whether they are Romanian, Hungarian, or Saxon. I think this, in as sense, is a consequence of the fact that in the rather centralized Romanian economy it is relatively easy centrally to separate funds for any purpose. This can mean construction, homebuilding, the building of houses of culture, sports palaces, swimming pools. And of course, there is also one of the country's largest undertakings—this huge avenue in Bucharest, the Avenue of the Victory of Socialism, which in my judgement is intended to be, together with the urban building program, a monument to the Ceausescu era carved in stone. [end recording]

Bonn Mayor Comments on Visit to Hungary
LD0908184188 Budapest MTI in English 1645 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)—"I spent a very short time in Hungary, and this was only sufficient to gather general information. However, the powerful renewal intention which characterizes Hungarian politics made a profound impression on me", said Hans Daniels, mayor of Bonn, at a press conference Tuesday in Budapest. Hans Daniels is visiting Hungary on the invitation of Pal Ivanyi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Budapest Metropolitan Council. "The readiness to correct the former errors, and to not consider the current measures as irrevocable is also convincing. The most important fundamental principle in all societies and structures is to improve, if necessary, the given situation with appropriate flexibility."

Discussing the differences in the governing of the two cities, Hans Daniels first of all referred to the differing number of inhabitants and the differing social relations. He said many things in the supply of Budapest are centrally directed in spite of the numerous private initiatives. The situation is different in Bonn: Central interference occurs only if the private firms and private entrepreneurs are unable to solve certain tasks. The mayor of Bonn also discussed his visit with Cardinal Laszlo Paskai, and the festivities to be held next year on the 2000th anniversary of the founding of Bonn.

In the morning, Hans Daniels visited the underground-metro museum in Deak Square, then travelled by the new Hungarian metro carriage to the construction area along the third section of the north-south line. He then visited the Council of Budapest's 4th district where he was briefed on the life of the district by Council President Janos Fekete. The mayor of Bonn then visited a home for the elderly in Karoly Rezi Street, and the Kaposztasmegyer Housing Estate where he viewed a pharmacy. In the afternoon, Hans Daniels visited the Gellert, and the Kiraly (King) baths.

Major Briefs Journalists on MSZMP Meeting

LD0908191288 Budapest MTI in English
1802 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 9 (MTI)—The spokesman's institution of the HSWP Central Committee has begun operation: Laszlo Major, head of the Central Committee office and spokesman of the Central Committee, briefed journalists on Tuesday on the session of the Political Committee, held Tuesday. Laszlo Major said: The body discussed and approved the report of the Hungarian party and government delegation on the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, held July 15-16. He stressed that regular and genuine consultations in the fundamental issues, the democratic coordination of standpoints promote the enforcement of national and common interests.

The Political Committee considers it important that, in accordance with the previous proposals of the member states and their now approved declaration, talks should begin at the earliest date on the reduction of European armed forces and conventional weapons. Hungary is interested in that the first stage of the reducations already extend to the forces on the area of our country.

The Political Committee considers as extremely important the effort that human rights and humanitarian issues received greater emphasis in the cooperation of the socialist countries in the future, and that the special committee to deal with this theme be set up in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty.

The body heard a report on the working meeting of the party leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states, held in Warsaw on July 16. The Political Committee welcomed the fact that these discussions are becoming regular, and that genuine, informal exchanges of views and experiences are held which aim at developing cooperation.

The Political Committee highly appreciated the working meeting between Karoly Grosz and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw. The talks indicated that the HSWP and the PUWP are alike interested in the renewal of socialism in international dimensions. Both countries strive to modernize socialism, to consistently implement comprehensive political and economic reforms, by taking their national characteristics into consideration. The problem-free political relations provide a good basis to expand the exchange of ideological experiences, and to safeguard the results attained to date in our economic relations, and to better utilize the possibilities.

The Political Committee also heard and approved the report of Karoly Grosz on his visits to the United States and Canada. It considers his meeting with Ronald Reagan to be highly important. The Political Committee stated that the talks held with the leaders of the United States well served the mutual and better familiarization of the standpoints of one another, the strengthening of confidence, and thereby the creation of political conditions necessary to further develop Hungarian-American relations.

The body evaluated the holding of the first Hungarian-Canadian prime ministerial meeting, and the talks with Brian Mulroney as an important event that promotes the development of relations.

The Political Committee welcomed the fact that the delegation met representatives and outstanding public figures of the Hungarian emigrants in the United States and Canada. It voiced its view that foreign citizens of Hungarian origin can play an important role in strengthening the relations between Hungary and their new homelands.

In the following the body discussed and approved reports related to personnel work, spheres of authority, and personnel affairs.

Good Wheat Harvest Expected This Year

LD0908144388 Budapest MTI in English
1405 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 9, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—This year's wheat crop is to be good in Hungary. It is to be at 7 million tonnes, with the target having been 6.4 million tonnes. This figure is an estimate as harvest is still under way in northern counties.

Of the crop 1.7 million tones are to be exported, the Soviet Union buying 1.5 million tonnes. (Under a contract, which was signed decades ago, Hungary gets crude oil from the Soviet Union in exchange for grain and meat. Hungary gets hard currency from the Soviet Union for its supply of grain and meat above the contractual quota.)

Some 200,000 tonnes of wheat are to be exported to Western Europe. The commodity exchange price of wheat is currently high, 130 dollars per tonne. This time last year, it was between 70 and 90 dollars. The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food disclosed however that, due to scarce rains, the maize crop would not be good. That might alter the planned mix of grain exports.

Responding to the news that the Soviet Union seeks grain self-sufficiency, the Hungarian ministry said the Soviet Union is at present importing 30 million tonnes of grain yearly, and it might take between 5 to 6 years before that aim is reached. The above contract on the exchange of grain and meat for crude oil between Hungary and the Soviet Union binds the Soviet Union to purchase Hungarian produce until 1995.

Solidarity To Continue "Inciting Unrest"

LD0908125888 Warsaw PAP in English
1225 GMT 9 Aug 88

["Attention: Instructions"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 9—Despite the fiasco of all this year's attempts of inciting and spreading social unrest, the politicos, who have lost their supporters, are not giving up. They assume that the next anniversary which they can use will be that of the August accords signed eight years ago.

This time the action is to cover the whole country as evidenced by a publication of the so-called National Executive Committee of the former Solidarnosc. It boils down to an appeal for various types of public manifestations organized under any possible motto which would stimulate dissatisfied people, especially in work establishments.

The scenario of this phase of actions is to resemble all the previous ones. Instructions will be given with the help of some Western correspondents accredited in Poland and broadcast by Polish-language Western radio stations.

This is clearly evidenced by the recent statements made by Jacek Kuron, scrupulously broadcast by UPI, AFP or REUTER and next transmitted by Radio Free Europe and other Western broadcasting stations.

Lubin Miners Stage 'Protest Action'

LD0908145088 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish
1405 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] This is Dariusz Sobczewski reporting from Lubin. The conflict between the trade unions of the mining and metallurgical copper combine in Lubin and the government has entered a new stage. The issues causing the most controversy are: implementation of the miner's charter which involves long service and anniversary bonuses and pensions, as well as the adaptation of the wages in mining to the level of other branches of industry. Last night a telex from the Ministry of Industry arrived at the combine promising talks on these topics on the coming Thursday at 1500. In spite of this, the protest action was not called off.

At 1100, work was stopped for the duration of explanatory talks with the trade unionists who descended down the mine. The protest action was ended at 1130. (?Ninety-seven) percent of the workforce of the combine took part in it, excluding the workforce of the Polkowice mine, which did not want to take part in it. The extraction ouput did not suffer as the first shift implemented the plan 103 percent. The trade unions belonging to the Miners' Federation, in a special communique, disassociate themselves from any protest actions up to the end of August. If the two sides in this conflict fail to reach agreement by that time, from 1 September the trade unions [passage indistinct].

Further on 'Warning' Strike

LD0908223388 Warsaw PAP in English
2155 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Legnica, Aug. 9—Due to a "tardy implementation of miners' demands" a warning strike was organized today between 11 and 11:30 a.m. at the Rudna mine and at a number of other plants of the Copper Mining and Metallurgical Works of Lubin, near here, by boards of local trade unions affiliated to the FZZG Federation of Miners' Trade Unions.

The implementation in question pertains to an agreement concluded May 4th this year between representatives of the copper mining district and directors of the Lubin Copper Works. The chief demand read as follows: To adjust miners' wages to the hardship of their labour and to introduce long-awaited new principles of the "miner's charter."

As we have already reported, on July 29th this year at Rudna-West mine, where mine construction teams from other towns were also at work, an attempt to organize a protest strike was made by the so-called Mining Commission of the independent self-governing trade union Solidarnosc of the copper mining district, who decided to replace legally operating unions in the struggle for crew's interests. Their appeals, which included registration of Solidarnosc, encountered no significant response from miners on their way to work.

According to Stefan Piwonski, the FZZG vice-president who was present there, and to other union activists, re-animators of the former Solidarnosc meant to take advantage of the situation to manifest their political aspirations.

Now, our measures, Piwonski said, result from consistent aiming at introduction of principles of the "miner's charter" as long expected by crews. As a matter of fact, there is the June 17 Sejm law which opens new opportunities for creation of workplace remuneration systems, the only thing missing is a Council of Ministers' decree to this effect, he said.

A signal to commence the strike on August 9 was the August 5th resolution of the independent self-governing trade union of Rudna workers seconded by other trade organizations of the copper works. After the resolution was made public, the Solidarnosc commission circulated a statement which called on workers not to take part in the strike and argued that it was an attempt to manipulate a genuine workers' protest.

The board of the independent self-governing trade union of Rudna workers issued a non-compromising response: "the illegally operating so-called Mining Commission of the independent self-governing trade union of the copper district carried out on August 8th this year a leaflet-spreading operation aimed against the independent self-governing trade union of Rudna workers."

In the afternoon of August 8, a team was appointed to coordinate the protest strike of copper works trade organizations affiliated to the Federation of Miners' Trade Unions.

Late on the night of August 8, the Lubin copper works received a cable addressed to Stefan Piwonski from the industry ministry:

"(...) [Ellipses, parenthesis as received] am inviting for talks to discuss draft Council of Ministers decree on adjusting articles of law on workplace remuneration systems to conditions of mining industry which is, among other things, meant to regulate issues of "miner's charter." (...) suggest talks are held August 11, 1988."

According to earlier announcements, a warning strike started at 11 a.m. on Tuesday. It consisted in a half-hour work stoppage and was held in a peaceful and disciplined way with support from absolute majority of workers.

Only 15 people of the total of 2,347 first-shift workers at Rudna were determined in refusing to join the strike. Today's mining plan was fulfilled in 107 per cent, said Janusz Grott, president of the board of the independent self-governing trade union of Rudna workers. The situation was similar at other plants.

Stefan Piwonski, Edmund Dzielo, Raymund Zbrzyzny and Wieslaw Katny have been delegated to the August 11 meeting at the Industry Ministry. "We are disassociating ourselves from any protest action held between August 10th and 31st this year," reads the last sentence of a unionist communique drawn today.

First Collective Labour Contract Registered

LD0908192288 Warsaw PAP in English
1802 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 9—The minister of labour and social policy has registered a collective labour contract for employees of the printing industry, the first one to be negotiated according to new principles concerning collective labour contracts. Its parties are: The minister of culture and art and the National Council of the Trade Union of Employees of the Printing Industry of Poland.

The contract was signed for state enterprises pursuing industrial and service printing activities and those for the needs of the printing industry, for which the minister of culture and art is the founding body.

The new contract determines, among other things, the general principles of remunerations and benefits associated with work, detailed principles of granting additional powers associated with the characteristic features of the printing industry, especially in the field of labour safety, the joint activities of parties to the contract in rationally using forces and means to systematically increase production and productivity, and the mutual commitments of the parties in the field of the working and social conditions of crews.

Commenting on the registration of the contract in an interview for PAP, Vice Minister of Labour and Social Policy Prof. Stanislawa Borkowska stressed that new collective labour contracts should be a tool of rational wage policy.

"They will differ from the hitherto contracts to a significant extent. This is because only the minimal, admissable volumes of basic components of remunerations are determined. The work establishments covered by the collective contract can, on the other hand, establish a higher volume of the components of wages under the condition that they have appropriate financial means for this end and that they use labour norms in line with the regulations of the labour code. This is the key difference. While assuring as if the minimum of protection for employees, plants are given a free hand in conducting their internal wage policy. It depends on the plants themselves whether this will be a rational policy or not," the vice minister said.

"Collective labour contracts of a branch character will not be automatically used in work establishments but through plant collective agreements," Borkowska added.

Ciosek on Labor Pluralism, Economic Reform

LD0908224488 Warsaw PAP in English
2217 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Biala Podlaska, Aug. 9—At a meeting today with a group of Biala Podlaska youth who were taking part in the "21st century avant garde" camp at Bialka, near Parczew, PUWP CC Political Bureau Alternate Member and General Secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Stanislaw Ciosek said, among other things:

"If the model of many trade unions serves better organization of life and more just distribution of goods, then I will be a protagonist of labour pluralism. For the time being, I am afraid that what we had in 1980 could come back. And thus, the point is to establish a diversified representation of social interests of working people and to make it public interest before individual benefit.

"Of great importance in our work is the second stage of economic reforms. It is not possible for everyone to have his living standard improved to an equal degree. Surely those should be favoured who serve the national economy well, and they should be better paid, while positions which yield no results, which are useless, should be eliminated. This is the sense of the second stage of economic reforms, these are the brutal laws of economics. Other countries have too experienced all this."

Jaruzelski Visits Koszalin Voivodship
LD0908184488 Warsaw PAP in English
1543 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Koszalin, Aug. 9—PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski started a visit to the Koszalin voivodship in the morning today, first and foremost visiting farmers gathering their crop, state- and private- owned farms and branches and institutions associated with the agricultural economy.

Jaruzelski will also meet with young people spending their summer in this voivodship bordering on the sea.

Subject of Czyrek Talks With Media Clarified
LD0907204388 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 8 Jul 88

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Today's guest on the television news is Professor Mariusz Gulczynski, a political scientist. Professor, before we move on to the heart of the matter, let us again recall yesterday's news. Whom did Jozef Czyrek meet recently?

[Gulczynski] One has to remind people of that since the entrance of our Baykonur, I believe, led to a certain twisting of the facts in the report. Comrade Jozef Czyrek, Central Committee secretary, met with people who work with the editorial staff of KONFRONTACJE publication, that is, with the editor in chief Marek Goliszewski, Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, Professor Anna Przeclawska, Deputy Ryszard Wojna, and with your guest, with me. The object of this meeting was to inform Comrade Czyrek about the results of a discussion which took place on 28 June between intellectuals representing the authorities, broadly speaking, and those representing that which identifies itself as the opposition. The subject of the discussions was the idea, the concept of an anticrisis pact put forward by Mr Geremek in the February issue of KONFRONTACJE.

[Reporter] In your opinion what was this meeting like? What was the atmosphere and what impression did you have?

[Gulczynski] You mean the 28 June meeting. First of all, it was to be given no publicity; we agreed that we would be discreet in order not to awaken illusory hopes. Well, despite this the beans were spilled. The matter was first taken up by foreign agencies and then by our domestic information services, therefore, it is right for us to give some information on this matter.

The subject of the discussions was a common Poland, a concern with the threat of a civilizational collapse—which is quite real after all—and a social conflict, especially on the part of the young generation. They are frustrated because, to a large extent, their situation is uncertain as far as a home and family life are concerned. Therefore, they are rebeling against the existing situation. We discussed what one should do and how to do it so that this energy, which could be destructive, can be converted into constructive energy. That was the theme of our meeting.

[Reporter] Did you leave this meeting feeling the same way as you did when going in or did you gain, let us say, a note of optimism?

[Gulczynski] Well, sir, first of all, I confirmed my belief that the reformers in the camp of the authorities—to which I belong—can count on the support of the reformers who identify themselves as the opposition at a time when the object of action not discussion or clublike meetings but concrete political and social facts. I believe that there should already be joint work on the next Sejm electoral law. That is one of the bills which should not only be worked out in offices but should also be the object of joint work. Another such bill which should not be monopolized by bureaucrats is the law on associations. I believe that we can make progress now jointly in this matter. If we work together on these bills which will, to some extent, unblock the possibility of legal activity and the participation of opposition forces in the constructive codecision making in [word indistinct] in Polish matters and therefore in coresponsibility, then one can be realistically optimistic.

[Reporter] Thank you for your visit to our studio.

Bishop Says Emigration Will Dissipate Community
AU0908105888 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9 Aug p 1

[Olaf Ihlau article: "Transylvanian Bishop Dismayed Over Bonn's Plan To Buy Off German Romanians"]

[Text] Sibiu, August—Transylvanian Bishop Albert Klein is critical of the Government's plan to buy off ethnic Germans from Bucharest in large batches as quickly as possible. Prior to the confirmation by the Interior Ministry at the end of last week of a corresponding report published by SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, the 77-year-old head of the Evangelical Transylvanian Saxons expressed great concern in an interview with SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG at his official residence in Sibiu, formerly Hermannstadt, about Bonn's intentions. "I know that Bonn is taking steps in this direction. But I think that these plans are not desirable and will not work out," Klein stated.

As already reported, Bonn is currently conducting negotiations with Bucharest aimed at accelerating the emigration of ethnic German Romanians through a drastic increase in the annual emigration quota. Follow-up regulations are required for a secret governmental agreement that was concluded under Chancellor Schmidt and which will expire in June. According to this accord, Bonn paid Bucharest DM8,000 per head for every resettler. During the past decade, 120,000 ethnic German Romanians were bought off. On the basis of the old rates per person, the sum that would have to be made available for the 180,000 Transylvanian Saxons and Banat Swabians who, according to information from diplomats, also want to emigrate would amount to another DM1.4 billion at least. According to unconfirmed reports, however, the Romanian state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu demands that the money per person be doubled to DM15,000.

But Bishop Albert Klein believes that "about one-third" of the 230,000 ethnic German Romanians would patiently stay in the country if the wishes for emigration were not stimulated from the outside. "If a mass exodus were initiated, it would also become impossible for those who do not want to emigrate to remain," Klein fears. The cultural infrastructure would collapse and "village after village would cease to be viable." The bishop, who leads the community of 115,000 Transylvanian Saxons—Lutherans of the Augsburg confession—rejects a political stance on the part of the church on the emigration issue. Everyone must take the decision for himself, he points out. "One can stay or leave—but one should not talk about it." Klein, who is known to be an advocate of a policy of holding out, bitterly concedes that an increasing number of priests are leaving Romania. In 1987 they numbered 16; this year 10 have already left. And of the remaining 115 pastors, 26 have applied for emigration.

Klein deplores the "disparity in the services for emigrants and those who want to stay. Bonn's ideas—which the bishop calls a 'Genscher doctrine'—that more ethnic Germans should be bought off, while at the same time ensuring the survival of the ethnic group, are described as "unrealistic" by the bishop. Klein stated that he pointed out his doubts in this respect to Foreign Minister Genscher during his visit to Bucharest last December and to President Weizsaecker during the Evangelical Church Conference in Duesseldorf. Now it is a question of "keeping those alive who want to stay. We are a community that can survive in Romania if the process of uprooting it is not accelerated."

Ceausescu Birthday Message to SRV President
AU0908083288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Aug 88 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to SRV President Vo Chi Cong on his birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State, Hanoi:

Your birthday is a pleasant opportunity to extend warm congratulations, together with best wishes for good health, happiness, and a long life.

I want to express the conviction that Romanian-Vietnamese relations of friendship and cooperation will constantly develop in the spirit of the talks and the understandings concluded in Hanoi in the spring of this year, and in the interest of our peoples and the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Price Increases in Domestic Air Fares Reported

LD0908150888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG)—Air fares on domestic routes go up tomorrow by 38 percent due to increased prices of oil and oil derivatives. This, however, will not reduce the losses suffered by transporters on domestic flights. It is estimated that by the end of the year these losses will amount to about 50 billion dinars.

Consumers Protest FEC Rejection of Price Freeze

AU0908121388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 88 p 1

[J. Kesic report: "There Will Be No Freeze at All"]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug—Despite very large price increases in June and July, and most probably in August, the FEC is not thinking about a new price freeze because inflation can only be effectively curbed by economic measures. Therefore, all rumors about another freeze are completely unfounded. This was stated by Egon Padovan, member of the FEC, in a conversation with journalists today. The purpose of this conversation was to explain the latest price increases in some branches of the infrastructure and of some agricultural products.

Price increases are always unpopular, Padovan said at the beginning, but the FEC is facing the protests of those whose prices are under control, on the one hand, and the protests of consumers on the other. We opted for price increases because we stated in the stabilization program, the social plan, this year's resolution, the law on prices, and other documents that we will gradually liberate prices. This is, in fact, what we are now doing. Up to now 62 percent of the prices have been freely formed, and now. This figure is 70 percent.

This additional 10 percent [as published] refers to price liberation in some branches of the infrastructure in which prices should be formed according to their common elements. These elements have been created, the FEC has accepted them, and this in effect rescinded the decision on determining these prices. We are talking about oil and oil derivatives, electricity, railroad transportation, coal, and post office service. The disparity in the prices of these goods and services was last adjusted on 14 November 1987. Since then, the prices of other articles have significantly gone up. The current price increases in these branches of the infrastructure should establish the parity level that existed in November of last year.

Price disparities in these branches of the infrastructure should, according to Padovan, be removed by the end of this year. This is what is written in all our documents, but it will be impossible to achieve, the reason being that it would be a major price shock and would certainly exceed the resolution's framework. One also has to consider the considerably eroded standard of living of the citizens who would be seriously affected by this. This is why the deadline for removing price disparities has been postponed until the end of next year, while that of the post office services until the end of 1990.

Padovan recalled that this year's resolution states that the price of the basic agricultural products will keep pale with the increase in industrial prices. These prices have not been increased since 14 November 1987 either. In order not make the price rise too great, it was decided to provide compensation from the federal budget for June, July, August, and September worth 112 billion dinars. Since this is not enough, the price of the wheat flour type "850," bread made with this wheat type, and edible oil will have to go up.

—Dragan Janjic (TANJUG): What will be the effect of these price increases on the increase in retail prices, and has the "liberalization list" been exhausted for this year?

—Milenko Sarac, deputy federal secretary for agriculture: As a result of these price increases, retail prices will go up by 6.3 percent and the cost of living by 6 percent. As far as liberalization is concerned, another 10 percent of prices will be freely set in September and October.

—Mirjana Zec (VECERNJE NOVOSTI): Since the percentage of free prices in the republics and province is not the same, do we at least know what these percentages are at present?

—Milenko Sarac: In Slovenia 75 percent of prices were freely set before. I do not know exactly what this figure is at present. In Bosnia-Hercegovina 50 percent of prices were freely set before, and at present this figure is 72 percent. In Vojvodina it was 54 percent before, and now it is 69 percent. In Montenegro it was 50 percent, and now 60 percent of the prices are freely set.

—Miroslav Bozin (DNEVNIK): Does the FEC expect an increase in social tensions because of these price increases?

—Egon Padovan: It is not only the FEC's worry to prevent major social tensions. After all, all documents according to which prices have been increased were adopted by the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces. Everybody, particularly the republics and provinces, should do their best to prevent new social unrests. We should not abandon the market because of the present difficulties.

Glass Workers Strike for Past Due Payments

LD1008104788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Pancevo, 10 Aug (TANJUG)—At about 0800 this morning several hundred workers from the glass industry in Pancevo left their workplaces and made their way to the center of town, in a column, carrying a state and a party flag. In the area in front of the municipal assembly

they called for an explanation from the most responsible municipal leaders for the unexpected halting of the payment of full personal incomes for last month. It was in fact mostly workers from the Tehnicka Stakla basic organization of associated labor who stopped work.

If they are paid the lower personal income, 100 of the workers will not received even 1 dinar, because it has all been used up by work stoppages. Some 200 workers would receive up to 50,000 dinars, and the rest of the employees, some 2,500 of them, would receive about 200,000 dinars each. This is the information from this morning's meeting of representatives of sociopolitical organizations at the collective.

At the gathering in front of the municipal assembly, where the workers called for an increase in personal incomes and pointed out the difficult material position of workers in the glass industry, it was concluded that at 1300 today a trade union meeting will be held at the factory, at which attempts will be made to find a solution to the situation which has arisen.

Kosovo Polje Criticizes Work of LCY Plenum

AU0908123388 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Aug 88 p 9

[R. Tahiri report: "Unacceptable Views of the Work of the 16th Plenum"]

[Text] The meeting of the Kosovo Polje 17th Local Community First SAWP Branch the evening before last included on its agenda an examination of the political and security situation since the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum. More than 300 citizens took part in the meeting, which also included citizens from Istok, Klina, and Pec. In contrast to other meetings, a large number of Albanians from Kosovo Polje also took part, but did not join the discussion.

Both the opening speech by Ljubo Vujovic and the speeches of 21 participants during the "assessment" of the work of the 16th LCY Central Committee plenum devoted to the situation in Kosovo put forward the view that this plenum had not yielded the results expected from it in fulfilling the hopes of the Serbs and Montenegrins that vigorous measures would be taken against those whom, as they put it, had contributed to the failure to stabilize the Kosovo situation. Nor did the conclusions of this plenum produce anything new toward stabilizing the situation; the Serbs and Montenegrins have now lost all hope of remaining in Kosovo. According to what was said at this Kosovo Polje SAWP branch meeting, the plenum showed that the LCY Central Committee is not in a position to solve the Kosovo situation. For this reason, it was demanded that "The entire Central Committee should be changed and an extraordinary LCY Congress should be called."

The meeting abused and leveled serious accusations against a series of eminent social and political workers at all levels, and demanded that they should be removed from their posts and expelled from the ranks of the LCY. The main shaft of criticism was aimed at the leadership of Kosovo and Vojvodina, and also a part of the leadership of the SR of Croatia, who, it was said, "have reached an agreement among themselves to act against the leadership of the SR of Serbia." "Enemies, nationalists, and separatists have even infiltrated the LCY Central Committee itself, and a vigorous struggle must be waged against them, because they are refusing to allow the Kosovo situation to be stabilized.

It was said that the Vojvodina leadership is "a clique that does not enjoy the support of the people of Vojvodina, as can best be seen from the demonstrations that were organized in Novi Sad and Pancevo."

There were disputes at the meeting over the trip to Belgrade by Serbs and Montenegrins in order to protest during the LCY Central Committee plenum. Some stressed that, knowing the situation in the LCY Central Committee, they should in any case have gone to exert pressure on the Central Committee members, that it was the duty of the elected organizing council to plan and organize the trip, and that it was not within its competence to prohibit such a gathering. Bogdan Kecman, one of the so-called leaders of Kosovo Polje, stressed that the organizing council has been carrying out its duties honorably and was right to decide not to go to Belgrade to protest because, if such a thing had happened, people would not have understood, and we would have been condemned by the entire people of Yugoslavia. The trip to Belgrade by some citizens from Kosovo had been the result of a misunderstanding; they had not been aware of the council's decision not to go.

At the meeting the evening before last, which lasted several hours, there were many brutal and emotional speeches, which were generally accompanied by frenetic applause. It was also said that "The people of Serbia have spoken out, and they demand constitutional changes, so that Serbia will become the equal of all the other republics within the SFRY." It was then said that "The Serbian people have won everything up till now through struggle, and have received nothing from anybody as a gift. The Serbs and Montenegrins are one people." "The time has come for the Serbs and Montenegrins themselves to decide what must be done." "We are now dealing with two Serbian tragedies, that today and that of the Battle of Kosovo 600 years ago. But the present situation is more serious and difficult, because we fought and shed blood at the Battle of Kosovo, and lost honorably. Such sufferings have not been seen since before the flood. It was also said at the meeting that "Albanian irredentism forced 600,000 Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo, and brought 500,000 Albanians immigrants here to settle on our land. They

must emigrate and be pushed back to where they came from, and 300,000 Serbs must be brought here by decree from other parts of the country. Without this the situation cannot be stabilized.

Talking about the supposedly arrogant and contemptuous attitude of Slovenia, it was said that the Slovenes forget that when they were in danger of being Germanized, it was none other than the Serbs who came to their help and saved them, and that if these "damned southerners" had not defended them in the past, there would now no doubt be mosques in the centers of Zagreb and Ljubljana, and perhaps even Paris.

As we know, meetings held in Kosovo Polje under various auspices have decided to suspend the procedure of creating the commune of Kosovo Polje until the situation in Kosovo has been totally stabilized. It was now demanded that the factory that was planned, and was to employ more than 1,000 workers in its first phase, should not be built.

The speeches of delegates from various regions beyond Kosovo Polje who took part in the meeting lamented their position as, as they put it, a miserable one; and emphasized that they would emigrate to Serbia en masse. This was said by various delegates from the communes of Istok, Klina, and Pec. The Kosovo Polje people told them to wait a little longer, and if the need arose, they would decide to emigrate together. As a start, they could move and come to live in Kosovo Polje, where every household would take in an emigrant family. Applause greeted the call for Serbian and Montenegrin children not to attend school classes in September, but to try to enroll in schools in Serbia outside Kosovo.

In conclusion, it was decided that a massive protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins should be summoned in the next few days, to be attended by at least the 55,609 signatories of the now-famous petition sent to all the authorities of the SR of Serbia and the Federation. It was proposed and approved that the highest leaders of Serbia and Yugoslavia should be invited to this gathering, where further courses of action would be decided, and, as they put it, "The people themselves will decide what to do." Despite the insistence of those present that the date for this massive protest meeting should be fixed, Bosko Budimirovic urged that the organizing council should meet to carry out the necessary consultations, analyze the situation, and then fix the date for the gathering, and this was agreed.

LCY Plenum Lacks 'Self-Criticism'

AU0908162988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 88 p 11

[N. Stefanovic commentary reprinted from Zagreb NARODNE NOVINE: "Kosovo Does Not Hurt Everyone in the Same Way"]

[Text] The actual start of the LCY Central Committee 16th plenum which was marked by Franc Setinc's introductory speech, was exceptionally successful. No one in the hall (and this was verified in the discussion), and we believe in front of television screens and next to the radio, could avoid the impression that this occasion, as never before, had given a comprehensive, critical, and self-critical survey of our shame and impotence in not disabling the counterrevolution in Kosovo in the 7 years since its discovery and in not stopping the emigration of the non-Albanian population. Almost all the participants in the discussion felt obliged to first of all give support to this introduction and only then to present their view of Kosovo.

Unfortunately, this discussion was therefore the weakest point of the plenum because as the discussion continued it became increasingly clear that the Kosovo drama does not hurt us all in the same way and that in some communities the highest level of interest in it, is expressed in sympathy with the difficulties of the Serbs and Montenegrins and that the different people who live and work in Kosovo have very different views of the success or failure of the measures that have been taken against the counterrevolution so far. It was shown that there is also a deep (we think well-intentioned) lack of understanding of the real state of affairs when the astonishing dilemma is once again expressed: Whether the emigration is the cause of the tense intranational relations or vice versa, that the bad intranational relations are a cause of the emigration! It was even proposed to the Central Committee that it once again deals with this paradoxically absurd dilemma! The somber atmosphere in the hall was caused by the polemics which made sparks fly between Josip Vrhovec and Borislav Jovic because of the claim by the former that the nationalist elements in the gatherings and protests of Serbs and Montenegrins were equated with the Albanian counterrevolution and similar earlier events.

The question is, therefore, whether these very serious differences in attitude to the Kosovo drama and its end will only belong to the time until the binding tasks of the LC are adopted or whether they will continue to be part of reality.

Unfortunately, the LCY Central Committee plenum had no self-critical tones. There was, however, the unavoidable linking of the conditions in Kosovo with the constitutional changes, that is with the present disputed constitutional positions of the provinces and republics which are feverishly defended. It is therefore difficult to believe that in the next few months when it comes to the constitutional changes, this obstinate attitude and stand will be changed. If what we have cited above about the consolidation of the situation in Kosovo is accepted, that is that we are indeed left with only one chance after this plenum, then it would be realistic to expect that the tasks that will be formulated by the LCY Central Committee Presidium will resolve the Kosovo drama through resolving the real constitutional crisis in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Army LC Adopts Stances, Discusses Crisis

AU0908113888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 88 p 3

[Slavko Curuvija report: "The Situation in Society Also Affects the Army"]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul—The 14th session of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today discussed and adopted the stances of the conference of the LC Organization in the YPA and the program for their realization. It also discussed the ideopolitical aspects of applying the law and other regulations in the YPA units and institutions, and, under the third point on the agenda, assessed the contribution of the YPA LC Organization in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo.

The adopted stances state "that, despite the number of measures undertaken, the crisis has spread and has intensified ideological ferventing, differences, confrontation, vacilation, resistance, and blockade, even within organized socialist forces. A wave of nationalist ideas and activities, stirred up by statist-bureaucratic barriers, has in fact affected the whole country, while the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo burdens the public at large. More and more affairs, are being revealed which are an indicator of the seriousness of the moral crisis, ...All this, of course, is increasing dissatisfaction, anxiety, and the belief that the long-lasting crisis is about to reach its culmination."

Nationalism Has Affected the Whole Country [subhead]

The stances further state that the Communists and other members of the YPA view the rapid increase in confederal and separatist tendencies in society with special anxiety. Blinded by narrow, egoistic, and partial interests, some individuals, very often individuals holding responsible social posts, ignore the general interests of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, and in this way infringe on the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] foundations of Yugoslavia. The concrete measures and activities of the LC, the FEC, and other organs and organizations, which were designed to halt the negative social trends, were positively received in the Army, but this response was short-lived because the course of events confirmed that the majority of the essential tenets for overcoming the crisis are not being realized. This contributed to the spreading of the belief about some kind of a blockade of the system, blockade that is also creating scope for more intensive threats to security from inside and outside the country.

Remarking that the "general social crisis has spread in the LCY and has affected some individuals in the YPA LC organization," the stances also state that a great number of Communists and the members of the YPA "consistently adhere to the well-known LCY tenets and express readiness to implement the LCY Conference stances. At the same time, they emphasize the LCY leadership's responsibility for full political mobilization and for preparing the party ranks for the most effective realization of the forthcoming reforms."

The question of the ideopolitical aspect of applying the law in the YPA was put on the committee's agenda as a part of realization of the LCY conclusions on constitutionality and legality. In that respect, the committee concluded that the YPA as an institution of the political system of socialist self-management "fully supports the Constitution and applies the federal laws. For this and other reasons, the Army has a good reputation in our society. Within the YPA there are no serious problems regarding the implementation of the laws and other regulations that would threaten the system of commanding, the realization of its constitutionally established role and tasks, and threaten the process of strengthening moral and political unity and combat training."

Little Has Been Done in Kosovo [subhead]

Despite this, as the stances point out, "in practice, there have been certain weaknesses and omissions, as well as cases of violating some laws and other regulations." These cases have been extensively discussed in a lively and at times polemical discussion. Different views were expressed on the seriousness of some assessments and causes for the violation of the laws.

Taking part in the discussion, Admiral Petar Simic, president of the Presidium of the YPA LC Organization Committee, spoke about specific cases of violating the Constitution and the laws. Speaking about Kosovo, Simic said that the security of citizens and their property in this province has reached such a level that pressures "have forced people to leave their homes." In this respect, we have not succeeded in ensuring respect for constitutionality and legality. Simic said that, despite the great efforts that were recently made to realize the Ninth LCY Central Committee plenum conclusions, only a small amount of progress has been achieved.

Speaking about the current situation in Slovenia, Admiral Simic warned that in some cases the law had in fact been violated "under the pretext of legal state and legality." What has happened in Slovenia in connection with the military trial, Simic said, is proof of this. In his view, as far as the protection of constitutionality and legality is concerned, "one could also speak about the blockade of the legal and sociopolitical organizations in charge of these matters."

Narrow interests are another form of violation of the law. Admiral Simic was of the opinion that the concern for narrow interests is present to the extent that people even oppose the constitutional changes designed to ensure the wider protection of citizen rights. Speaking about the violation of the laws in the YPA, Admiral Simic stressed that the violation of legality in society

cannot bypass the Army. In this respect, he thought that the violation of the law in the YPA has negative effects among the people, because the YPA continues to enjoy the reputation of an orderly institution. All officers and members of the YPA, he said, should fight to preserve this reputation.

[The following passages appear boxed within the body of the item]

Instilling a Nationalist Spirit [subhead]

The conference demonstrated that intensified attacks on the concept of all people's defense and the YPA represent an integral part of an attack on the entire Yugoslav socialist revolution, particularly on Yugoslavia as a unified federal state and self-managing democratic community of equal peoples and nationalities. We are talking about coordinated and open attacks, methods of special warfare, that are conducted in collusion with the external and internal enemy with obviously subversive aims in mind: to compromise the YPA, remove it from the political scene, and replace it with nationally homogeneous units (republican and provincial armies); to belittle and compromise the cadre of officers by causing internal ideological friction, to destroy the moral-political unity of the YPA and prevent it from fulfilling its social role; to discourage young people from taking up military careers, to instill in them a narrow nationalist spirit and compromise the idea of Yugoslav socialist patriotism; to remove the YPA from interarmy cooperation with the armed forces of friendly, nonaligned countries and the forces of liberation movements; to prevent the country from relying on its own forces in the development and production of arms and military equipment, and in this way make it dependent on one or the other military bloc. The conclusion is that the forces that attack the current concept of defense and the role of the YPA seek the ultimate destruction of Yugoslavia. For this reason, they have been continuously raising the question of the right to self-determination (from the conference stances of the YPA LC Organization).

Sticking to Yugoslav Leadership [subhead]

In the current social conditions, the role of the Army's political awareness is growing. Although there are objective difficulties—which are caused by inadequately uniform views and by contradictions in the LCY and society—in broadening this awareness, one should bear in mind the general Yugoslav criteria. The most important thing is that the Army continuously follows the course of events and keeps to the views of the Yugoslav state and party leaderships regarding the key questions of the current social situation and development. Attention should focus on the contents and forms that affirm the basic achievements and values of our society, and develop faith and optimism (from the conference stances of the YPA LC Organization).

We Apply the Law Until It Is Changed [subhead]

Speaking about the YPA attitudes to the law, Admiral Simic said:

"We are being pressured and attacked, but we in the Army are only applying the law. As long as the laws are what they are, we will respect them. When they are changed, we will apply them accordingly. If, for instance, Article 133 of the SFRY Penal Code needs to be rescinded, let it be rescinded. But as long as this article exists, we will carry on filing charges for acts that violate this article. We will therefore resolutely reject extortion and pressures and will regularly inform the SFRY Presidency about this.

Bilingual Signs and Republican Flags in the YPA [subhead]

During the discussion on the enforcement of legality in the YPA, General Svetozar Visnjic, commander of the Ljubljana Army District, speaking about current pressures in the YPA in Slovenia, proposed that "clear and unambiguous answers" be given to the question on the use of language and alphabets in the YPA, the hoisting of republican flags in the Army barracks, correspondence, stamps, and so forth.

According to him, in dealing with these issues one should be more flexible because of the Yugoslav character of our Army. One must take into consideration the multinational aspect of our country and, as he said, we must speed up discussions about this that have been going on for a long time. I am not an advocate of republican armies, Gen Visnjic stressed, but there is a need to clarify some of these matters more systematically.

In connection with this suggestion, Admiral Petar Simic informed those present that the federal secretary for national defense has agreed in principle that the decision made last year on bilingual signs in military barracks be implemented faster. We did not discuss flags, Simic said, but the federal secretary for national defense is in principle not against the idea of republican flags being hoisted alongside the state and party flags during some celebrations and holidays.

Potrc on Proposed Constitution Amendments
LD0908191488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Aug (TANJUG)—At today's news conference, Miran Potrc, president of the Slovene Assembly, acquainted the journalists with the work of the SFRY Constitutional Commission on the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution. According to him, progress has been made in the present work regarding many questions. He especially deemed positive the fact that since the preparation of the draft amendments great attention has been paid to questions of the socioeconomic system and that the greatest progress has been made in this area in keeping with the demands expressed during the public discussion.

This is most important, Potrc emphasized, because we embarked on the constitutional changes for this very reason—to create conditions for the economic reform and not, as he said, in order to change the fundamental relations in our society, nor the fundamental relations in the Federation. He also deemed positive the fact that the proposed solutions in the field of the political system have done away with rigidity in organization and decisionmaking and have also initiated the process of greater democratization of the electoral system and greater responsibility in the decisionmaking.

Potrc said that at present the Slovene Assembly would not be able to give its consent to yet another five or six questions which concern taxation policy, the financing of the Yugoslav People's Army, relations between the republican and federal laws, the competence of the Federal Court and the Constitutional Court. Potrc recalled that from the beginning Slovenia had some 50 observations and proposals. Of this, he said, over 30 have been taken into consideration. According to him, new solutions will have to be found for those amendments on which agreement has not been reached.

It will be necessary, Potrc considers, to make a new analysis of all amendments and to assess the real interests because in the field of socioeconomic relations there are so many good solutions that they should not be ruined due to disagreement about a few other amendments.

Article on Tito Called 'Provocative'

LD0908204088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 9 Aug 88

["VJESNIK: Intrigues Against History"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Aug (TANJUG)—After a series of provocative articles, Ljubljana's MLADINA, in its 29 July issue, published another provocative contribution in its new "Service" entitled "Who Was Josip Broz Tito?" Tomorrow's VJESNIK notes this and immediately states that this time the clever authorities of this text are two representatives of the Committee for the Protection of Freedom of Thought and Expression. The whole text, the paper continues, consequently and to the end questions any kind of contribution which Josip Broz might have made in the course of the revolution and the postwar construction of Yugoslavia. Thus, according to VJESNIK, a question mark is put on Yugoslavia's foreign policy of nonalignment, a proposal is made to clarify Tito's role in the establishment of Goli Otok [concentration camp for Cominformists after Tito's break with Moscow], and there is also a question about "the cost of Tito's rule". The authors, Tanasuije Mladenovic and Mica Popovic, on behalf of the committee, cleverly and with chosen words argue that the proposal to consider all this is not "an expression of a cheap desire to persistently dig into the past."

After listing by name 19 signatories of this committee (all academicians, professors, and writers), VJESNIK points out that this MLADINA "service" (a copy of the text was also sent to the SFRY Presidency and SFRY Assembly), instead of giving a comprehensive view of the recent history and Tito's work, is obviously biased with the aim of compromising Tito as a historic personality and with cheap politics as a recognizable sign in the background.

Two Albanians Jailed for Hostile Recordings

AU0908120488 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 5 Aug 88 p 9

[C.M. report: "Imprisonment for Hostile Material"]

[Text] Decani, 4 Aug—Nezir Tafaj, presiding at the Decani Communal Magistrate's Court, has pronounced a sentence of 60 days imprisonment following the accelerated trial of Fadil Z. Memaj (27), from the village of Gornja Luka. On 31 July this year, the state security organs discovered two cassettes during a search of his house, on one of which the accused had recorded a song offensive to citizens' patriotic feelings.

Dragan Pesic, judge at this court, also sentenced Ali D. Mucaj (33), from the same village, to 60 days imprisonment, after the security services searched his house and discovered six cushions each embroidered by hand with five eagles and a German-Albanian dictionary published in Tirana in 1983, in which "Long live the AWP" was written, among other things, on page 33. Four cassettes were also found, on which some songs with hostile texts were recorded.

Anti-Yugoslav Leaflets in Pristina Observed

LD0908223488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Pristina, Aug 9 (TANJUG)—In ten-odd places in Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, anti-Yugoslav leaflets were seen this morning, written from the positions of Albanian chauvinism and separatism—writes Belgrade POLITIKA paper in its issue for tomorrow.

Leaflets call the Albanian people "no longer to sustain exploitation and deprivation of rights" and "to fight for the ultimate goal of separatist ideas."

The Belgrade daily quotes head of the security centre in Pristina Hajredin Bujupi as saying that the security organs are working on the elucidation of the case and on the identification of leaflet distributors.

In 1981, chauvinist unrests broke out in Kosovo where Albanians account for 80 per cent of the population. They aimed at breaking this Yugoslav province from Yugoslavia and joining it to Albania.

Separatists' slogan was "Kosovo, a Republic," as the first step in separating the province from Yugoslavia. They took advantage of the fact that Kosovo is one of Yugoslavia's least developed sections, claiming that the Albanians in Kosovo were being exploited.

At the same time, Serbs and Montenegrins in the province are under constant pressure amid attempts to have an ethnically pure Albanian Kosovo created. Since 1981, near nder 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo.

The Federation of Yugoslavia regularly allocates appreciable moneys to boost Kosovo's economic development. The province enjoys large autonomy, and at the federal level it makes decisions on most political questions equally with the other Yugoslav republics and the Province of Vojvodina.

Hostile Posters Also Seen

AU0908181188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Early this morning posters were seen on the walls in a dozen places in Pristina calling on the Albanian people to (?stop putting up) with, as it was put, exploitation, and to fight for separatist ideals. As our correspondent Milivoje Mihajlovic was informed by Hajrudin Uljupi, head of the security center in Pristina, the security organs are working quickly to clear up this case.

Kosovo Petition Defends Ethnic Albanians

AU0908140588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 88 p 3

[M. Antic report: "No One Complained to Us"]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Aug—A petition of 4 and ½ pages of closely typed text has been sent to 10 sociopolitical institutions of the Kosovo Polje district, the Pristina commune, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the SFRY by 184 members of the Albanian nationality of the 16th and 17th local communities of Kosovo Polje. At the beginning of the petition the signatories say that they feel the need to express their opinion on the situation in Kosovo Polje and further afield.

The petition says, among other things, that they disassociate themselves from the accusations and unacceptable demands that are leveled at them daily in the Kosovo Polje Local Community. We are surprised that our immediate Serbian and Montenegrin neighbors have as yet not complained to us once that we make their life unbearable and they add that they have not heard anyone at any meeting list any specific names.

We accept, the signatories of this petition stress, that there are scoundrels and bullies everywhere, but such individuals cannot be linked or equated with an entire nationality. We ask, where are these Albanians who make the lives of Serbs and Montenegrins difficult? Who are they and why do our neighbors not name them?

Because of the attacks that come from Kosovo Polje, it seems that wherever Albanians live, life is unbearable and there is only hatred. It is stated in the petition that this is wrong.

The petition's signatories then ask what is understood by the phrase Albanian nationalism. If it implies the use of the Albanian language and alphabet, as well as schooling in their mother tongue and other things, then we cannot fight against that, as we cannot be expected to fight against our own existence. If it implies, on the other hand, what is clearly assessed and defined in documents as Albanian nationalism, then we are prepared to fight against it. We can unequivocally state that not one ethnic Serb or Montenegrin in the neighborhood asked to be defended and protected from the Albanian nationalists in our community.

We are against the demand that the Albanian language not be on an equal footing with Serbo-Croatian. We cannot understand why anyone is bothered by the use of our national flag. We do not accept the accusations that we behave in a fascist way toward other peoples and nationalities.

We particularly cannot understand why our neighbors do not invite us to meetings in the local community. We are prepared to work toward a joint solution of all the demands in the community in which we live together. We are not in favor of anyone having privileges only because he belongs to a particular people or nationality.

Toward the end of the petition, the signatories invite all their fellow citizens, regardless of national affiliation, to sit down together with them and work out a solution to the problems that have amassed. We are against the manipulation of problems and peoples and nationalities. We are against the repressive measures that are being sought for Albanians and which come from certain forces outside the province. Those people who think that the problems can be solved by ignoring us Albanians, are deceiving themselves.

We are saying to all Serbs and Montenegrins in our community that if they feel the need for security, let them turn to us and we will help them to solve all the problems. The petition, signed by 184 citizens of ethnic Albanians, also says that we ask the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje not to worry only about themselves, but about the neighbors with whom they live as well.

National Homogenization Deemed 'Dangerous'

AU0908190988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 88 p 11

[Zdenko Duka commentary reprinted from VECERNJI LIST: "Bills With High Interest"]

[Text] It has become very interesting to read the newspapers in our country. It is paradoxical that circulation

figures are falling because life is more expensive and newspapers are not as important. Readers are increasingly satisfied and dissatisfied with newspapers, but they make decisions and are well-informed and politicized. As a society, we are obviously on new paths and are at new crossroads which one should not philosophize about too much here, as everything is more or less known, as well as who is on whose side and who supports what. Only the outcome is unknown.

Politicians are appearing more frequently than before in interviews and informal talks. Lively conversation engages the emotions at least as much as pretentious reason and sometimes someone lets something slip. Janez Stanovnik's emotive statement in DUGA a few days ago was obviously well situated and we quote it here not because of its uniqueness but because of its paradigmatic nature and, because of, it seems to us, its sincere but contentious opinion which now functions excellently in our country.

"I would not like to judge Serbian policy too much, just as I would not like Serbs to judge Slovene policy very much. I live here and I know the situation best of all, and in the same way I have faith in my communist comrades in the fact that what they are doing in their communities, is the most they can do under the given circumstances. What I want for myself, I must also give to another. If Milosevic says: "We will sort out the situation in Serbia by ourselves and others do not concern us," I say: "You are right. That is how it should be!" However, I want that same right for myself. I want to be the master in my own house," said the president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia.

If it is true that "in almost all parts of the country expressions of nationalism are on the increase, as well as the activities of nationalists who call for national gatherings and stimulate the rise of chauvinism," "concepts of national homogeneity are appearing," and "nationalism is also being introduced into the ranks of organized socialist forces. There is also the phenomenon of a flirtation with nationalists," as Raif Dizdarevic said in describing the situation, then national homogenizations are dangerous for everyone in Yugoslavia. One homogenization induces and causes another so that, to put it picturesquely, a high-voltage electrical circuit is created. It is important for all of us to know that this is happening in any part of the country and how the "situation is being sorted out" there.

Why did Stanovnik let that slip? The person who gives up the right to criticize the situation in another republic and to "get involved," expects that others will not "touch" the republic or province where he is the "chief." It seems to us that what Stanovnik openly said is the prevailing work method of the most responsible leaders. However, if bills are not paid on time, they have to be paid later with high interest.

Being "chief" and "master" is alien to our proclaimed way of leadership and to democratization. However, every national gathering needs one real leader. Such historical equations are quite well known.

Greek Antagonistic 'Campaign' Criticized

AU0908130388 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 88 p 2

[TANJUG report: "The Vardar Is Drying Up"]

[Text] Athens, 4 August—A campaign has been launched in Greece against Yugoslavia for allegedly deliberately withholding water from the river Vardar on the territory of Macedonia at a time when the fields around Saloniki are parched. For days now, the situation has been presented in such a way that it looks as if our country is to be blamed for the consequences of the drought that has badly hit northern Greece.

According to the press here it almost seems that the drought has stopped at the Greek-Yugoslav border and that Yugoslavia does not know what to do with its surplus water. It is strange that even top government officials have joined this campaign against Yugoslavia. "No civilized nation behaves in such a way. Even one's enemies offer help in times of flood and drought, and we consider the Yugoslavs to be our friends," Deputy Foreign Minister Pangalos said.

However, this is not the only confusing assertion. The government spokesman said that "Yugoslavia has a surplus of water amounting to 60 million cubic meters" and Greece needs only 10 million.

In saying this one has overlooked the objective fact that Macedonia has also been hit by one of the most severe droughts since the war. There is no question of any surplus water. Anyway, Yugoslavia is not out of reach and everybody who has good intentions can see for himself that farmers in northern Greece and in Macedonia are suffering from the same troubles. Another fact that is neglected is that Yugoslavia has agreed to give Greece larger quantities of water from Lake Dojran than it is obliged to by the current agreement between the two countries.

Instead, rumors are launched about Yugoslavia withholding water deliberately, almost claiming that Yugoslavia is trying to destroy farmers in northern Greece. One has the impression that somebody wants deliberately to create adverse feelings toward our country in Greece. Unfortunately, this can already be felt among farmers, who are nervous and uninformed and who have already protested several times.

One is very timid though when speaking about one's own weaknesses although these are obvious. The present drought has shown that the irrigation canals are

neglected and that peasants are freely using the water from the Dojran-Vardar canal, which is making the already difficult situation even worse. Even the police are busy.

A section of the press is attaching a "political dimension" to the drought problem, which certainly does not contribute to the development of relations between two neighboring countries. What is happening now confirms the Yugoslav view that the regulation of the Vardar and its tributaries should be undertaken jointly. If that had been done, the consequences of the present drought would have been much less severe both in northern Greece and in Macedonia. However, the Greek side has so far shown only general interest.

The TANJUG diplomatic editor has learnt that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs complained immediately and energetically to officials of the Greek Embassy in Belgrade and through the SFRY Embassy in Athens about Pangalos' extremely tactless and insulting statement.

Yugoslavia has repeatedly shown and confirmed that humanitarian or any other help to people in trouble is not alien to it and several times has itself been in the position of needing other people's help to overcome the consequences of a natural disaster. On this occasion, despite the fact that it will suffer itself, Yugoslavia allowed Greece to draw 5 million cubic meters of water from Lake Dojran. Yugoslavia has shown many times that it wants to develop friendly cooperation with Greece as well as with all other neighboring countries.